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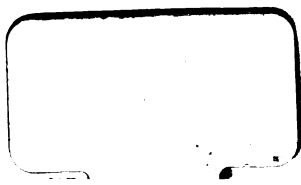
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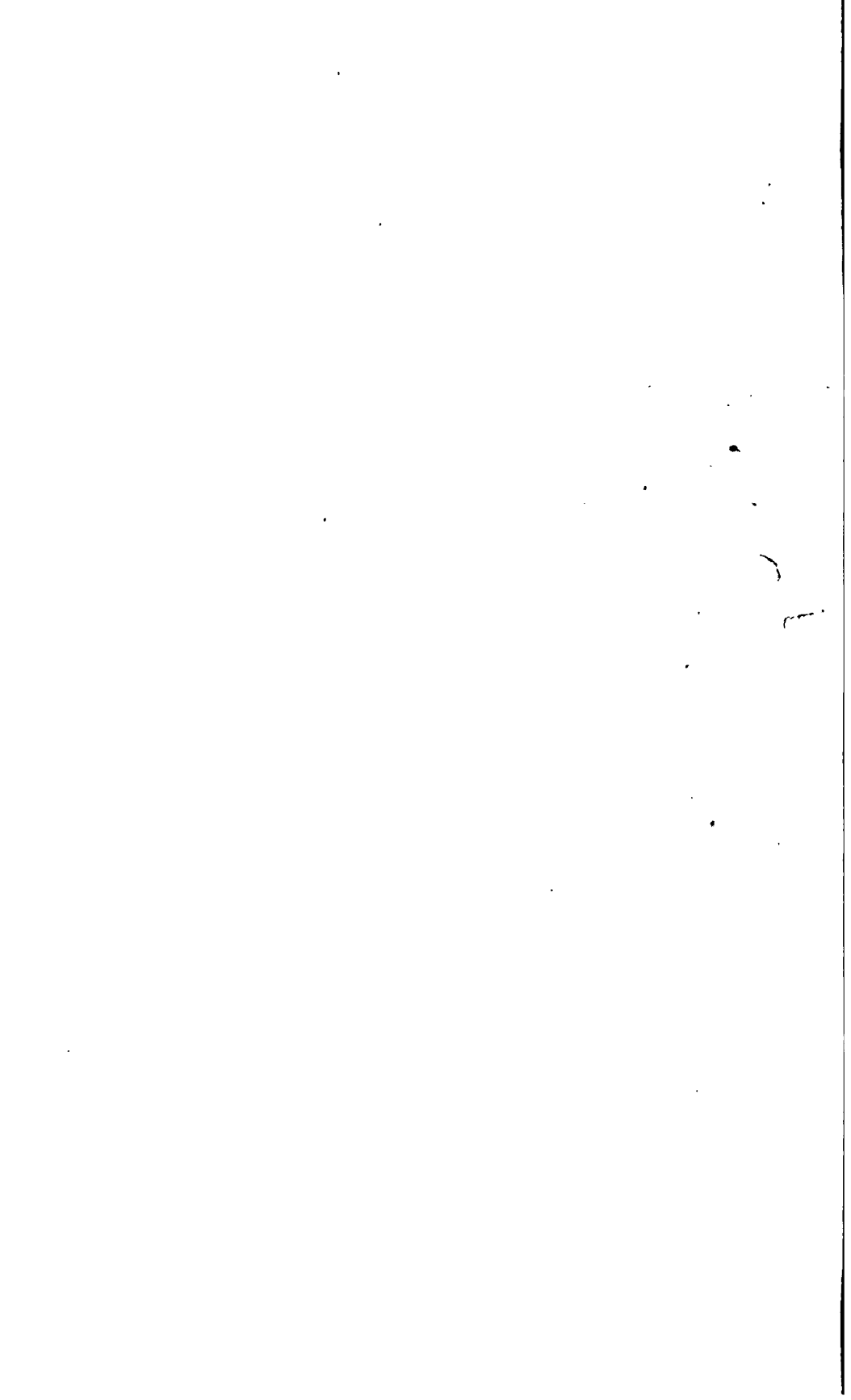
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

PROVINCIAL, CONTINENTAL AND FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

By H. C. MARTIN

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XXV. NO. 2.

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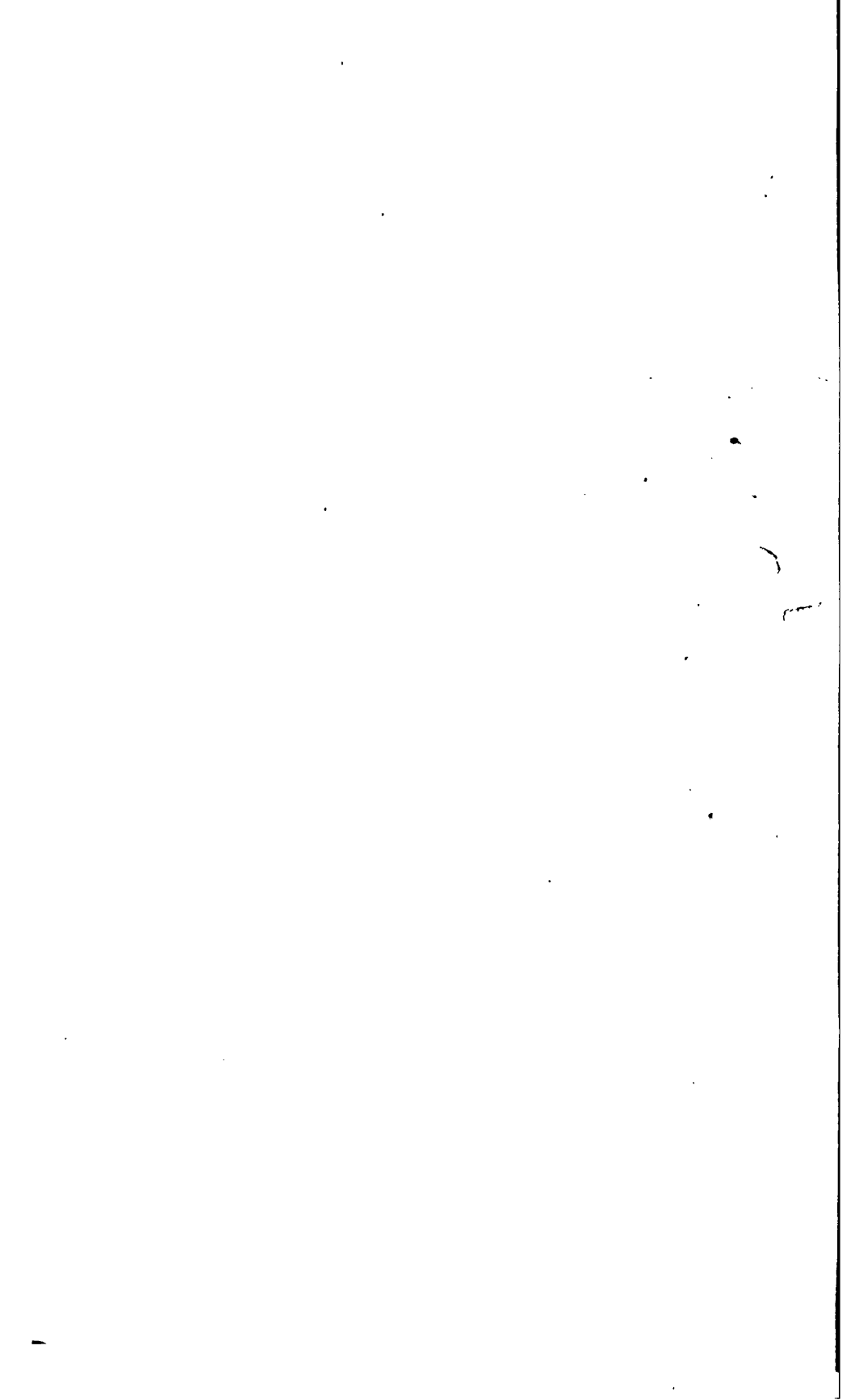
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Distilleries were erected everywhere. I make note of this to show at what early date distillation of whisky, which in later years required the registration of the stills and was the source of a great amount of Provincial and Federal Revenues, began in Lancaster County.

Mombert, in his history of Lancaster County, states that the friendly relations between England and the Colonies would doubtless have continued had the former not seen fit to pursue a new policy towards the latter with respect to revenue taxation (p. 196). He states the first Act of Parliament aiming at drawing a revenue from the Colonies was passed Sept. 29, 1764. Prior to this date the Colonies taxed themselves. The preamble of this Act read—Whereas it is just and necessary that a Revenue be raised in America for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the same. We the Commons etc.—This Act imposed a duty on Clayed sugar, indigo, coffee, etc., being the produce of a colony not under the dominion of His Majesty.

This statement of Mombert that the first Act to tax the Colonies was passed Sept. 29, 1764, does not appear to be correct as will be seen from the following notice referring to an Act passed eight years earlier—

(Notice)

An Act passed in 1756 and since continued, for striking the sum of 30,000 pounds in bills of credit and giving the same to the King's use and providing a fund to sink the bills so to be emitted, by laying an excise upon wine, rum, brandy and other spirits—it is enacted that there shall be throughout this Province raised, levied, collected and paid for all wine, brandy and other spirits sold, drawn or bartered by any person or persons by any quantity under 70 gals. and for all wine sold, drawn or bartered under quantity of one hoghead and to be delivered at one time and to one person, at the rate or sum of 4d. per gal., 15 percent allowed for leakage and wastage and that every retailer of all or any of the said liquors, before he shall draw, sell or barter any of the said liquors, shall enter his or her name and place of abode with the Collector of the respective counties, or their deputies and shall take or have from said Collector or Deputy a permit for drawing or selling such liquors. Penalties will be enforced for non-compliance.

(Signed) John Stretch, Collector.

(Pa. Chron. Jan. 29, 1770)

Philadelphia.

I have been unable to determine whether Collector Stretch personally supervised these matters in Lancaster Co. or through a Deputy, and through a Deputy, have been unable to determine who he was. None of the historians of Lancaster County make any reference to this Act and for this reason I have quoted Collector Stretch's notice in full.

In the year 1765 the famous Stamp Act was passed, and repeated in May, 1766. In 1767 a bill passed Parliament imposing duties on tea, glass, paper, etc., imported into the Colonies from Great Britain. Associations were formed to prevent the importation of British goods. By 1770 all these Acts were repealed excepting 3d. a pound on tea. This resulted in the Boston Tea Party and the closing of the Port of Boston. The following action was taken in Lancaster in view of these happenings, June 19, 1770. and since the historians of Lancaster Co. make no reference to this protest meeting I quote the proceedings in toto.

Lancaster, June 19, 1770.

We, the inhabitants of Lancaster as well as Merchants and Traders, as others, sensible of the great blessings and peculiar privileges we and the other inhabitants of this Province have enjoyed under our Charter, and desirous that we should contribute our mite to transmit the same pure to posterity, cannot sit unmoved at the attempts made to deprive us of the Liberty we and our ancestors have so highly esteemed and gloried in. The cloud that once hung over our heads, by the ever detestable Stamp Act, being dispelled by its repeal, filled us with love and gratitude for our mother country and we fondly hoped that the motive for the repeal was founded in the free spirit of Englishmen. But alas—we have reason to fear from the

late Revenue Acts passed in England, that the principles of freedom and justice had no part or share in that repeal.

The same reasons which prompted the Merchants and Traders in British America to cease from importing the goods and manufactures of Britain, when laboring under the odious Stamp Act, subsists, if possible, more strongly at present, and plainly dictates the necessity of preserving in the same noble resolutions at this juncture, of sacrificing our immediate gains or profits to the public good. We should deem ourselves unworthy of the blessings of freedom, could we tamely view our situation as calm spectators when we are threatened with the loss of freedom and property. And therefore, in support of the same, we do unanimously enter into the following Declarations and Resolutions, the whole people of this county fully concurring with us—

We do declare and profess the most sincere loyalty and affection for our lawful and rightful Sovereign King George 3rd and his most illustrious house—

And we further declare, we look on all Constitutional Acts of the British Legislature as binding on us.

But we conceive that the Acts of Parliament made to tax us, or any other of our fellow subjects in America for the purpose of raising a Revenue, to be unconstitutional and oppressive and therefore ought to use all lawful and justifiable ways and means for procuring a repeal of such unconstitutional Acts.

We apprehend it a duty we owe to the sacred shrine of freedom in this time of danger (though we inhabit no seaport town) to testify our approbation of the measures taken by the Colonies for procuring a repeal of those Acts so destructive to that glorious liberty handed down to them and us by our ancestors and which as freemen and descendants of Britons we have a right to and cannot lawfully be disfranchised of, but with our own or the consent of our legal representatives—

We sincerely and heartily approve of the conduct of the worthy patriotic inhabitants and merchants of the city of Phila. for their firm and steady adherence to their Non-Importation agreement, and fully rely on their perseverance.

And we do declare and are resolved that should any inhabitants of this borough or county, attempt to purchase and bring into the same any British goods, wares or merchandise (that cannot consistent with the Non-Importation Agreement of the Merchants of Phila. be brought into that Port) from any other port, Province or Government, we will take care to store the same, until a general importation shall be made into the port of Phila.

And we further declare and resolve, that if any person or persons among us, shall be so inimical to the freedom of America, as to purchase and bring any such goods, wares or merchandise into this borough county for sale, we shall detest and abhor him and them as traitors to the true interests of this country and never have any fellowship or correspondence with them or any of them, and will publish his or their names to the world, to remain as a lasting monument of Infamy.

Signed by the committee, by order of the inhabitants—

GEO. ROSS
GEO. ROSS
ROBT. BOYD
J. YEATES
LUD. LAUMAN
WM. HENRY

To John Cox Jr., John Gibson, Alex. Huston, Chas. Thompson, Daniel Benezet, Wm. Fisher, Geo. Roberts, Samuel Howell, Thos. Mease and others, Gentlemen and Merchants—the Committee of Merchants of Phila.

(Pa. Chron. also Pa. Gazette.)

A meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster was held at the Court House on Wed. June 15, 1774. At this meeting it was agreed

that to Preserve the Constituted rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony to unite and use the most effectual means to procure a repeal of the late Act of Parliament against the town of Boston. At this meeting Edw. Shippen, Geo. Ross, Jasper Yeates, Matthias Slough, James Webb, Wm. Atlee, Wm. Henry, Lud Lauman, Wm. Bausman and Chas. Hall were appointed a committee to correspond with the general committee of Phila. and to forward sentiments expressed at this meeting. The Committee accordingly forwarded a letter to the committee of Phila. dated June 15, 1774 giving account of Lancaster meeting and the sentiment of the community. This letter can be found in full in Mombert's History of Lancaster Co. Later meetings were held in sympathy of Boston, notably the Committee meeting of July 2, 1774 at which Edw. Shippen was chosen chairman, and a notice was prepared for a public meeting for the citizens of Lancaster County Sat. July 9, 1774, at the Lancaster Court House. At this meeting a committee was appointed to meet committees of other counties at Phila. July 15, 1774. Subscriptions were taken for the relief of Boston brethren. On Sept. 9, 1774 the committee reported the collections of the borough of Lancaster amounted 153 pounds 15 S. and 2 d.

As a result of the action taken at the Lancaster meeting regarding non-importation of articles upon which import duty has been imposed by Britain developed the account given by several historians of Lancaster Co. but none of them refer other than to 'the Committee' making no mention when the committee was appointed nor the purpose, the account of which I gave in full as taken from an original reference. The case referred to is the information given the committee that Joshua and Robt. Lockharts of the borough of Lancaster, shopkeepers, had received a quantity of tea that had duty paid under the act of Parliament. Investigation was made of their shop and with difficulty found a chest of Bohea Tea, 349 lbs. net, which they bought from a Phila. merchant. The tea was removed from the case and markings of the case taken and the committee in Phila. notified. It developed however that this tea was part of a lot seized by the Custom House, no duty having been paid, and was purchased by Lockharts at a public sale. The Lockharts were acquitted. (Mombert p. 211).

The period from 1776 the year of the Declaration of Independence to 1789, the year of Washington's inauguration were years of unrest and instability. No central or supreme government existed neither were financial affairs in any better shape as will be seen from the following opinions expressed by Lancastrians pertaining to Continental taxes, Revenues, and the funding of the public debt.

Col. Atlee in a letter dated July 1, 1780 addressed to Wm. Henry quotes Jos. Reed's reference to the "deficiencies of Lancaster county taxes as a most serious consideration. A melancholy situation presents itself knowing that only three townships of Lancaster county paid off certain taxes while other counties which were invaded and plundered have paid off theirs." Mr. Reed was president of the Executive Council. Wm. Henry in reply to Mr. Reed explains that the whole of the First Tax for 1779 except a balance in the hands of three collectors (who are sued) is paid into my hands, and I have paid at sundry times about 163,000 pounds to the Treasurer and have orders of Congress for more than the amount of the First Tax. At the time I wrote to the State Treasurer there were but three townships who had made their first payments on the Second Tax for 1779, since which time three others have made each a small payment but there lays an order of the Treasurer in favor of Col. Blaine for 150,000 pounds in the hands of Mr. Slough, 30,000 pounds of which I have discharged. He further states I beg leave to observe that there seems to be more expected from Lancaster County than was in our power to perform. To my knowledge the Commissioners began to lay the tax by the Act published in the newspaper and as they received instructions from Council, which differed from the method they had pursued, were obliged to order the returns to be made over again. Weather set in so severe that there was no traveling till April. The taxes were laid as soon as the returns

could be got in, and the appeals were held in May and Collectors appointed.

(Signed) Wm. Henry.

On Feb. 1, 1781 the Council of Penna. fixed the rate of Continental money at \$75.00 for one dollar specie, and on May 15, 1781 ordered that after June 1st, next following, only specie or its equivalent should be received for taxes. In the years 1776 to 1789 Continental taxes were in effect and the foregoing Act of Council and following letter are striking indications of the financial conditions at this time.

Lancaster, Pa., May 26, 1781.

To Pres. Reed—

Dear Sir: It is paying me a greater compliment than my poor abilities have any claim to, to ask my opinion on the present intricate state of our affairs. I will however give it without further apology. The principal reasons why our paper money is in so little repute with the people seems to be the following—Government has not specie to circulate with the paper, nor can they at any time exchange a considerable part of it for specie. The natural basis of all paper credit is specie, and the value we put on paper is in proportion to the quantity of specie it will purchase. Therefore some method should be taken to procure at least part of the revenue in specie: this is not impracticable. Why cannot tavern licenses, marriage licenses and licenses for distilling grain be paid in specie? The petitioner has one whole year to provide the money and his private interest will stimulate him to it. It is true as the law now stands no man is obliged to take a license for distilling grain, but would it not be good policy to enact such a law and thereby oblige the owners of stills above a certain size, to have them registered in the counties where they live? This would enable the government to form an estimation of the amount of this part of the revenue, which I am persuaded they cannot at present. Under the late government the excise on spirituous liquors was said to be worth 6,000 pounds per annum. If licenses aforesaid were raised 50 percent this would bring in a handsome revenue without distressing the subjects and would be attended with good consequences to the people at large in preventing a number of dram shops being kept, which at present are a nuisance, and would be ample security to any gentleman at home or abroad for the payment of a sum of money to answer the present exigencies of government. Might not all fines and forfeitures in courts of justice be paid in specie, and the duties on foreign imports might be paid in specie, or merchandise suitable for the support of the army.

The Government have put paper into the hands of people and ought to receive it from them again in taxes, though not at a depreciated value. To prevent this the taxes ought to be laid in specie made payable in wheat at a certain value in proportion to the distance from the market or the value in paper to be ascertained by Council weekly, and, to prevent fraud in collectors etc., they ought to give printed receipts to the people and deliver in to the Commissioners of the Tax an account of all monies by them received and the time when, which would enable the Commissioners often to detect the Collectors, and the same method would be of use in collecting Militia Fines and prevent numerous abuses which have happened. Collectors of taxes and Militia monies ought to be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for extorting more money from the people than the law requires, which there is every reason to believe is practised, especially among the Germans. When I wrote in favor of the Tender Law as it is called, I meant such a one as would in some degree have been adequate to the purpose, which the present is not. It is too tedious in its operation to be of any use. At present the best calculated would not answer any good purpose, therefore it ought to be repealed, for it is big with a number of evils, the money being so much depreciated. The fees of the Commissioners of the taxes, Collectors, Township assessors, Appraisers etc., should be set by the Assembly in specie value for they are all again disarranged by the depreciation. If the Tender Act is repealed Government may then receive the monies out standing for unpatented lands at specie value which they

ought, and it will not be necessary to leave these monies as a fund for the 500,000 pounds for that will depreciate to very little before it can be collected in taxes. But I have perhaps said more than enough.

I have the honor to be,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your real friend and very humble servant, Wm. Henry.

(Mombert 290)

The foregoing letter is the most comprehensive explanation of Revenue conditions in Lancaster County at that period that has come to my attention. Mr. Henry's suggestion that Government taxes may also be paid in wheat, was carried out to some extent as certificates were given to certain people for wheat delivered for that purpose.

Congress in the Act of Dec. 16, 1782 says that by the Confederation, it has absolute discretion in determining the quantum of Revenue requisite for the national expenditure. No state can dispute the obligation to pay the sum demanded without a breach of the Confederation, and when the money comes into the Treasury, the appropriation is the exclusive province of the Federal Government. It was the intention of Congress to levy duties in the U. S. for a period of 25 years on imports. There was great variance in the laws of the various states as compared with the system planned by Congress. Five points were cited in which the Penna. laws on Revenue matters during these years differed with that planned by Congress, yet the Resolutions of Congress were not to take effect until every one of the thirteen States had enacted laws conformably to these Resolutions. (See Independent Gazette Apr. 18, 1783.)

That the Continental taxes or Revenues of Lancaster County were felt to be heavy, in addition to what I have already referred to in this respect, is shown by the lengthy petition and remonstrance of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of Lancaster County, addressed to the public protesting the proposed division of Lancaster County and setting forth among other things—that the present state of the country at large, when the public demands occasions the levying of heavy taxes, it would be grievous to many that new assessments should be laid. This petition appeared Jan. 24th, 1784. (Supplement to Ind. Gazette Jan. 24, 1784.)

During the years 1782 to 1784 J. Swanwick of Phila. was Receiver of Continental Taxes for Penna. On Apr. 1, 1784 he filed a statement of Penna.'s quota of Continental Taxes amounting to and received as follows—

Received in March 1784 for 1782	\$14,962.00
“ “ 1784 “ 1783	5,720.00
“ June 1784 “ 1782	6,012.00
“ July 1784 “ 1782	2,733.00

While I have been unable to determine what part of these receipts were from Lancaster Co. the figures and facts are nevertheless interesting. (Pa. Gazette.)

Resolutions of Congress dated Sept. 27, 1785 showed the necessity of \$3,000,000. being paid into the Common Treasury on or before May 1, 1786 and Penna. was called upon to pay a quota of \$410,378.00. In order for Penna. to meet its quota as required by Congress proportions were assigned to the various counties. The proportion for Lancaster County was placed at 10,953 pounds 9 S. and 7 d. This included that section of Lancaster County which was erected as Dauphin Co. as the county of Dauphin was not separated from Lancaster County until this year (1785) but not as early in the year as the time this quota was laid. Lancaster County's quota was to be liquidated and apportioned by the Commissioners of the county in proportion to the assessments made in the year 1783 and was to be paid yearly for so long a time as necessary for the purposes declared and the first payment for 1785 was to be made by June 1st and the second payment by Dec. 1st of that year. (Ind. Gazette Oct. 6, 1784 & Pa. Gazette March 29, 1785.)

Following the inauguration of Washington in 1789, on advice of Alexander Hamilton, Sec. of the Treasury, Congress agreed to assume the debts

contracted by the States during the Revolution and to pay the National debt in full, including the Continental money, which was very greatly depreciated. To provide funds taxes were levied on Imports and the distillation of spirits, thereby putting the credit of the U. S. on a firm basis. (Barnes History.)

The Act under which this tax on whisky was levied was approved by President Washington Mar. 3, 1791. Early editions of newspapers show this bill was debated pro and con prior to passage but with its becoming law, authority was given to collect an excise on spirits distilled within the U. S. On each gallon more than 10 percent below proof according to Dicas' hydrometer the amount of tax was 9c. This portion of the Act was to become effective June 30, 1791 and was the first act levying an excise on spirits produced in the U. S. under authority of the Federal Government. In Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser of Sept. 2, 1791 appears a lengthy notice for the attention of distillers within the counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon and Mifflin, which counties comprised the 3rd Survey District of Pa.—of certain information so that parties concerned may not be ignorant of penalties in certain cases imposed by this Act of Congress. Sections of the Act are inserted so that those interested may be aware as to their requirements. In conclusion of the notice the Inspector states— In justice to the characters who are the objects of this publication, the Inspector thinks it his duty to declare, that of the many distillers he has conversed with, he has not found one unwilling to comply with the law, although few, if any, appear to understand it, for this reason, he thus publicly assures them that so long as they continue to evince the same laudable disposition, no pains shall be spared either by himself or the officers who act under his directions to enable them to carry on their business with the greatest possible convenience to themselves without prejudice to the revenues of the United States.

(Signed) Edw. Hand, Inspector of Revenue
for 3rd Survey in the Dist. of Penna.

(Dunlaps Amer. Daily Adv.)

President Washington sent a communication to the House of Representatives Oct., 1791, as to the arrangements of Survey Districts of the various states. Penna. was divided into four surveys. Lancaster with Delaware, Chester, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties constituted Survey No. 3. Edw. Hand was appointed Inspector; allowance being a salary of \$450.00 and a commission of 1 percent, commission being computed upon net product of the duties on spirits distilled within jurisdiction of the officer to whom it is allowed. Officers appointed under the 18th Section of the Act of Mar. 3, 1791, were denominated Collectors of the Revenue. This communication and arrangement of the President was published by Alex. Hamilton, Sec. of the Treas. Oct. 31, 1791.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the distillers of Lancaster county were willing to comply with the Whisky tax. In Mr. Hand's notice he refers to the fact that he has not found one unwilling to comply with the law. This is quite a comparison with the attitude of the distillers of the western part of the State of Pa., some references to which trouble, so far as Lancaster County is concerned, are given later.

One signing himself "Sydney" wrote a series of articles which appear in the American Daily Advertiser in Apr. 1792, opposing the Whisky tax and finding fault with the Secretary of the Treasury in his statement in vindication of the Excise Law, stating conditions in various parts of Pennsylvania. Quoting from these articles I find the following of interest to Lancaster—"In old counties contiguous to the Susquehanna, storekeepers generally purchased whisky from 1s 10d to 2s 4d per gal., delivered by the owner at the store and not paid till the money could be made of it, and, even then part payable in goods. Some distillers claiming that in some parts of Pennsylvania they did not annually receive as much per gallon on

the quantity distilled as the 9c. per gallon tax thereon.' These later conditions existed mostly in western Pennsylvania. Lancaster county however, being one of the counties 'contiguous' to the Susquehanna was one in which the first named conditions and prices prevailed. The writer of these articles traveled from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and reported conditions of the trouble brought about by the imposition of the excise tax, as he found them along the route.

Great opposition arose especially in Western Penna., to the tax on whisky resulting in an insurrection. The following is taken from the diary of one citizen William Michael of Lancaster who volunteered to help quell the insurrection which rose after the revenue tax had been placed on whisky and I have made as a part of this paper, his diary entries, jotted down until the company left the borders of Lancaster County.

"In 1794 an insurrection broke out in the western counties of the state an open resistance against the excise laws. Gen. Washington called on the eastern counties for to furnish a certain quota of militia. The spirit of volunteering became prevalent in Lancaster, a great spirit existed and a great number volunteered for the defense of the laws. I joined them and on the first of Oct. 1794 marched to the westward." In another entry appears the following—"In accordance with the call of the President for volunteers, numbers of the most respectable characters turned out voluntarily, to the number of 44 from this town, to defend the Republican Constitution. After being handsomely equipped and in uniform on Oct. 1, 1794 our company marched from this town (Lancaster) on our way to the westward. It was a truly melancholy time in town upon the occasion as at that time we expected to have a dangerous enemy to contend with. We left Lancaster about 9 o'clock in the morning, the air cold, and traveled to a small town called Maytown about 15 miles. In the evening it began to rain but by morning it cleared up again. This was the first time I lay upon the floor, wrapped in my blanket, however I slept well and was very hearty in the morning. Oct. 2—left Maytown and proceeded to Falmouth and from thence to Middletown." It might be interesting to make mention of the fact that this company met President Washington at Harrisburg and he accompanied the troops as far as Carlisle at which place all the troops congregated there marched in review before the President. I have not been able to ascertain who the other volunteers were that made up the Lancaster company of 44 men but another Lancastrian who served in the Whisky Insurrection was Gen. H. Miller. He served in the capacity of Quarter-master. Later he was a supervisor of Revenue for Penna. of which I shall make mention later. (Rupp 298).

President Washington's proclamation above referred to was issued Aug. 7, 1794, citing conditions existing in Western Penna. and calling out the militia. Gov. Mifflin of Penna. issued a proclamation the same day, citing certain breaches committed in Western Penna. and declaring that whatever requisitions the President of the U. S. shall make, or what duty he shall impose for executing the laws of the U. S. will on his part, be promptly undertaken and faithfully discharged. Pres. Washington accordingly requisitioned 5,200 non-commissioned officers and privates, and due proportion of commissioned officers, from Penna. The quota of Lancaster County was 568 men, 60 of which were cavalry and 30 artillerymen. (Dunlop & Crawford Weekly Adv. Aug. 11 & Sept. 2, 1794.) Lancaster County's quota exceeded the quota of every county in Penna. even Philadelphia. This constituted the First Brigade of the Fourth Division. Later consolidation was made and the Lancaster troops were assigned to the Third Brigade under Brigg. Gen. James Chambers—Maj. Gen. Wm. Irvine commanding. The Phila. and Chester county troops enroute to the westward camped at Lancaster and on Sept. 27, 1794 Josiah Harmer, Adj. Gen. issued General Orders and praised the Lancaster Militia for the spirit and alacrity with which they prepare to engage in a service so honorable and so interesting to every Freeman. (Do Oct. 2, 1794.) On Sept. 26, 1794 Gov. Mifflin addressed the Militia and citizens of Lancaster County at Lancaster, in

a masterful manner, on the Revenue Act imposing a tax on whisky and the conditions in Western Penna. and impressed them with the necessity of obeying the laws even if irksome to some. On Sunday morning Sept. 28th 1794 Gov. Mifflin, Gen. James Ross, and Mr. Dallas, the Governor's secretary, left for York, Harrisburg and Carlisle. (Do. Sept. 27, 1794.) The Lancaster troops were under the command of Gen. Hand and left Sept. 29th. On Oct. 1st 1794 a company of volunteer infantry under command of Capt. Mother followed, elegantly equipped and in high spirits. This was the company, one of whose diary I quoted in preceeding paragraphs. The Lancaster borough and county quota was filled. At the request of Pres. Washington Judge Yeates of Lancaster proceeded to Carlisle to make an investigation into two homicides, lately happened. One case of these seemed to be accidental but the other appeared just fiable, being occasioned in a struggle between the deceased and one of the Jersey Militiamen, who was opposed by him in the regular exercise of his duties. Judge Yeates thought proper to bind them for appearance in court where their cases would be regularly tried and discharged. (Do. Oct. 24, 1794.) Judge Yeates returned to Lancaster Oct. 13, 1794 from this trip. He makes no further reference to these cases but the "justifiable case" is evidently the one the account of which I found in a letter written by a member of the Jersey Militia, which on account of its happening in Myerstown, then a part of Lancaster County I quote in full. I could not determine to whom the letter was addressed however.

Carlisle Oct. 4, 1794.

We arrived at this place after a fatiguing march of 18 miles and generally speaking I cannot but say we have experienced a friendly disposition from the inhabitants of most of the towns on our march, though some places which we passed through appeared to be more hostile to the present expedition than others. One man at a little Dutch village called Myer's Town, between Lebanon and Reading behaved so imprudently in a tavern where some of our officers had stopped, as to huzzas for the Whisky Boys, and utter other indecent and seditious expressions. Our officers desired him to go about his business, but he still persisted, till he was ordered to be taken under guard. He swore that he would not leave the room till he had drunk his liquors. The guard insisted, and one of them seized him and attempted to bring him forward but the fellow instantly caught hold of the soldier's bayonet and used every effort to wrest it from him. A contest ensued in which one soldier stabbed him in such a manner that he expired in the course of half an hour. This circumstance as you may suppose soon created the greatest consternation in the town. A villian immediately dispatched a message into the country, with what view we did not know, but, apprehending that his intention was to give information to others of the same sentiment, and that an attack might possibly ensue the Colonel determined to secure him, and for that purpose had him immediately put under guard and we marched him on with us. A flanking party of 16 men was forthwith ordered out and we being without ammunition, were directed to be prepared for an instantaneous charge in case of an attack. The inhabitants were extremely anxious that the soldier should be delivered up to the civil authority and even sent on constables to Harrisburg for that purpose but I believe under the circumstances of the case, our regiment would have died to a man rather than that should have taken place. (Do Oct. 17, 1794.)

The above letter notwithstanding the fact that the writer and addressee of the letter have not been found, is highly interesting to Lancaster, whch with other references shows what excitement occurred in Lancaster county through the Revenue tax being placed on whisky and the quelling of the trouble which broke out therefrom. All of the Eastern troops passed through Lancaster county on their march to the westward either going through the borough of Lancaster or through Lebanon which then was a part of Lancaster county.

After these tribulations were over the financial business of the Govern-

ment became more settled and other Acts were passed by Congress for raising revenue one of which was in 1794. John Ewing was appointed Collector of the Revenue for Lancaster County. He published notice to the public July 29, 1795—that attendance will be given during the whole of the month of Sept. next, at the office of inspection in Lancaster, for the purpose of receiving entries on carriages and of the payment of duties imposed by the Act, being duties on carriages used for conveying persons and tea rates were as follows, annually—

Every coach	\$10.]
“ chariot	8.
“ phaeton and coachee	6.
“ other four wheel and every 2-wheel top carriage	2.
“ other two wheel carriage	1.

(Lanc. Journal July 29, 1795.)

On Sept. 9, 1795 Collector Ewing advised citizens of Lancaster County of the Act concerning duties on spirits distilled within the U. S., notifying retailers of wines etc. to secure licenses, and advising that spirits distilled in stills not previously entered at some office of Inspection was subject to seizure together with the stills. Colonel Ewing on Sept. 16, 1795 called attention to the Act of June 9, 1794 levying a duty on property sold at auction and called the attention of the auctioneers of the county in particular, to its requirements. The rate of this revenue or duty being one-fourth dollar per \$100.00 sale price of lands etc. and one-half dollar per \$100.00 on sale price of goods, chattels etc. (Do)

In the issue of the Lancaster Journal of Oct. 21, 1796 appears the following— The subscriber being appointed Collector of the Revenue for the 2nd Div. of the 3rd survey in the District of Penna. which comprehends the county of Lancaster thinks it necessary in this public manner to inform the possessors of stills in said county thereof, and to call on such of them as have not already entered their stills for the current year agreeably to law, to come forward immediately for that purpose—also notifying persons owning carriages, and, retailers of wine and foreign spirits to comply with the law—at his office in S. Queen St., Lancaster—Jacob Graeff Collector. It will be recalled that at this time Lancaster county comprised in addition to its present area the greater part of present Lebanon county. Mr. Graeff was a Revolutionary soldier and the account of his services and death appears in this paper some few years after this year—1796.

In the issue of Mar. 24, 1798 appears the account of the amount of revenue arising in each district after deducting the expenses of collection, arising from the following sources—

Stills
Domestic distilled spirits
Sales at Auction
Snuff mills and machinery
Snuff
Domestic refined sugar
Carriages and licenses

for the entire U. S. for the years 1795 and 1796. The amount collected by Pennsylvania being \$105,208.88, being exceeded only by the State of Massachusetts.

Under date of June 11, 1800 a “notice was served upon all concerned living within the First Dist. of Lancaster Co.” through the press, “who had not called at the office of the subscriber in King St., opposite the Market House in the borough of Lancaster, to make returns of the following property. (Lanc. Intel. & Weekly Adv.)

All new houses returned by the Assessors unfinished from Oct. 1, 1798 and since completed and occupied—

All dwlg. houses built since that period and occupied
All lands, lots and houses disposed of since Oct. 1, 1798—
All slaves that have been disposed of and to whom—

The public were also notified that in the future with respect to the Direct Tax, assessments are not required. Congress opened offices in all the counties within the state at which the sale of property is to be entered so the sellers may be credited and the purchasers charged.

As the fair is near at hand such as are concerned and come to town will please call at my office.

Paul Zantzinger, Surveyor of Revenue for Direct Tax

This District consisted of all of Lancaster county north and west of the city as the notice following explains what townships of the county are included with the Second Dist. of the county. Paul Zantzinger was prominent in the life of Lancaster during the years 1781 to 1783 and some correspondence is on record, with him, concerning conditions of the times of those years. (Mombert & also Harris.)

Under date of Aug. 13, 1800 David Montgomery Jr., Collector of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania, consisting of the Townships of Strasburg, Martic, Bart, Colerain, Drumore, Little Britain, Earl, Salisbury, Caernarvon, Brecknock, Cocalico, Leacock and Sadsbury, Lancaster county notified the residents of these townships as to the houses, and dates he will be in these townships to receive tax assessed on dwellings, lands and slaves, as listed by the Surveyor. Patterson Bell was surveyor of the Revenue for this District, the 2nd Dist. of Lancaster county, and he advised the public under date of Aug. 13, 1800, to make entries of dwellings, lands and slaves at his office in Colerain Twp. This Mr. Bell settled a number of decedent's estates and did other business during these years. He was a prominent man in his community. I have recently been advised there is a road known as Bell's road in Colerain Twp. and it evidently was named because of his residence on the same. (Lancaster Journal.)

John Bausman was appointed Collector for the 2nd Div., 3rd Survey of Pennsylvania (Lancaster County) in 1802 and advised the public to this effect. He succeeded Jacob Graeff, Esq. His office was on N. Queen St., and he requested the distillers who had not yet entered their stills to do so and urged auctioneers, etc., to secure their licenses speedily. (Lanc. Journal.)

In July, 1p01 President Jefferson appointed Peter Muhlenberg Supervisor of Revenue for the District of Penna., including of course, Lancaster County. I make mention of this fact on account of the prominence some of the Muhlenberg family in the life of Lancaster; and because of criticism aroused by the appointment. An account appeared in one of the eastern papers (Eastern Federal Prints, Boston?) as follows— We understand that Gen. Henry Miller has been removed from the office of Supervisor of Revenue of the District of Pennsylvania and one Muhlenberg, a Dutchman, appointed in his place." This was answered by the editor of the Aurora as follows— "The blunders of the Boston Tory papers, are eternally plunging them and their friends into difficulties and confusion. The attack upon Gen. Muhlenberg and the objection to him as a Dutchman, while it is true, is in the spirit of Gen. Hamilton's hatred, of Pennsylvania, which contains so many frank Dutchman. But how much more must this objection appear when it is known that Henry Miller himself is a Dutchman. It was his knowledge of the Dutch language which enabled him to spread delusion in York Co." As reply to this an article appeared over the title "A Dutchman" referring to the deplorable circumstances of the Federalists and it cites Alex. Hamilton's statement that the state of Penna. chiefly peopled by Germans, is the most ignorant state in the union. The Boston papers further criticised the removal of Miller and the appointment of Muhlenberg by alleging that he is unfit for office because forsooth, he is a Dutchman. Numerous papers published the fact that Muhlenberg has the Germans in his favor, a numerous body, but ignorant, unsuspecting and credulous to a proverb. This however smoothed over as Pres. Jefferson re-appointed Mr. Muhlenberg in Aug. 1802. (Lanc. Journal Sept. 30, 1801.)

Some differences arose, concerning the collections for the various years which is shown by the notice Jacob Graeff made public, as follows: "After

consulting friends in particular Gen. Miller, late Supervisor of the 2nd Div. 3rd Survey Dist. of Pennsylvania, I agreed with Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, that I should collect all the outstanding duties to Jan. 1, 1802. I did collect till July 1802 and paid over to him \$12,991.01 and afterwards paid to Tench Coxe, his successor in office, the sum of \$2,760.00, being charged with outstanding duties prior to Dec. 31, 1801. I am determined strictly to adhere to the contract with Muhlenberg. Those in arrears are requested to pay at once." (Lanc. Journal July 13, 1803.)

Tench Coxe, Supervisor of U. S. for Dist. of Penna. notified the public of Lancaster County that arrearages are to be paid to John Bausman and to him only, as he was commissioned Jan. 1802 as sole Collector in and for said county by Mr. Muhlenberg and remains in office. Also, that citizens were informed that Mr. Graeff, late Collector has been required to discontinue all collections because, not being in office, cannot give valid receipt and discharge for any money due. To this Mr. Graeff later made an explanation to the public in defense of his position and attitude. (Lanc. Journal July 7 & Aug. 20, 1803.)

The matter of Internal Revenues or taxes must have been considered pretty onerous at this time and numerous citizens were hoping and looking for their repeal. (Do Sept. 9, 1806.) A Lancastrian who kept a keen eye for such proceedings was informed that Senator Ross of Penna. voted for the repeal of the Direct tax law. It was found however, by referring to the Journal of the Senate that Mr. Ross cast his vote in the negative Mar. 31, 1802. This party made reference to the taxes in effect at this time being as follows—

Sales at Auction	Loaf Sugar
Stamps	Licenses to Retailers
Stills and whisky	Carriages

The most obnoxious of these being considered that on stamps as the experiences of 1776 were still fresh on the memory of many persons. Another opinion expressed in a rather vitriolic manner appeared in the Lancaster Journal of Feb. 15th, 1812, on Gallatin's suggestions to increase the internal taxes. Albert Gallatin's plan was brought about and advanced following President Madison's address to Congress on the threatened war with Great Britain, calling attention to the fact that the imports had fallen off and that funds had to be provided from other sources.

A public meeting was held in Lancaster opposing war and its resultant increased taxation and a petition to this end was drawn up, signed by between 800 and 1,000 citizens. This petition was presented to Congress by Mr. Milnor. Reference was made to the fact that in Georgia estates of 500 persons were advertised for sale through failure to pay their proportions of the old Direct Tax of the U. S. and yet the representatives from the state which is 9 years behind in paying the U. S. taxes, voted for war! (Lanc. Journal July 24, 1812.)

Facing an outbreak of the second war with Great Britain and concurrent expenses which had to be met by Internal Revenues, as the duties on imports had fallen off, I will close my first paper on this subject.

Minutes of Meeting, 4 February, 1921.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting in the auditorium of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building this evening at the regular hour, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Vice-President, presiding.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer, presented the financial report.

The Librarian, Mr. Harry Stehman, Jr., reported the following gifts and exchanges:

Report of the Pennsylvania Department of mines; Vetoes By the Governor of Pennsylvania, of Bills Passed by the Legislature During the Session of 1919; Wyoming Historical Society Proceedings of 1919; Annals of Iowa, October, 1920; Washington University State Historical Society Quarterly; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.

These Reports received favorable action and the Secretary was instructed to incorporate them in the minutes.

New applicants for membership include:

Mr. H. S. Witmer, Goodville, Lancaster County; Mr. Harry Baughey, Neffsville; Mr. Isaac S. Fuld, Mrs. Isaac S. Fuld, 426 Chestnut Street, Columbia, Pa.; Mr. Clayton H. Hertzler, 222 Clay St., City.

According to the Society's by-laws, these applications were laid over for final action, until the next regular meeting. Miss Agnes Shand and Miss Katharine Sharp were elected to active membership.

The executive committee held short meeting to consider the subject of a home for the society and also to discuss an indoor social to be held soon.

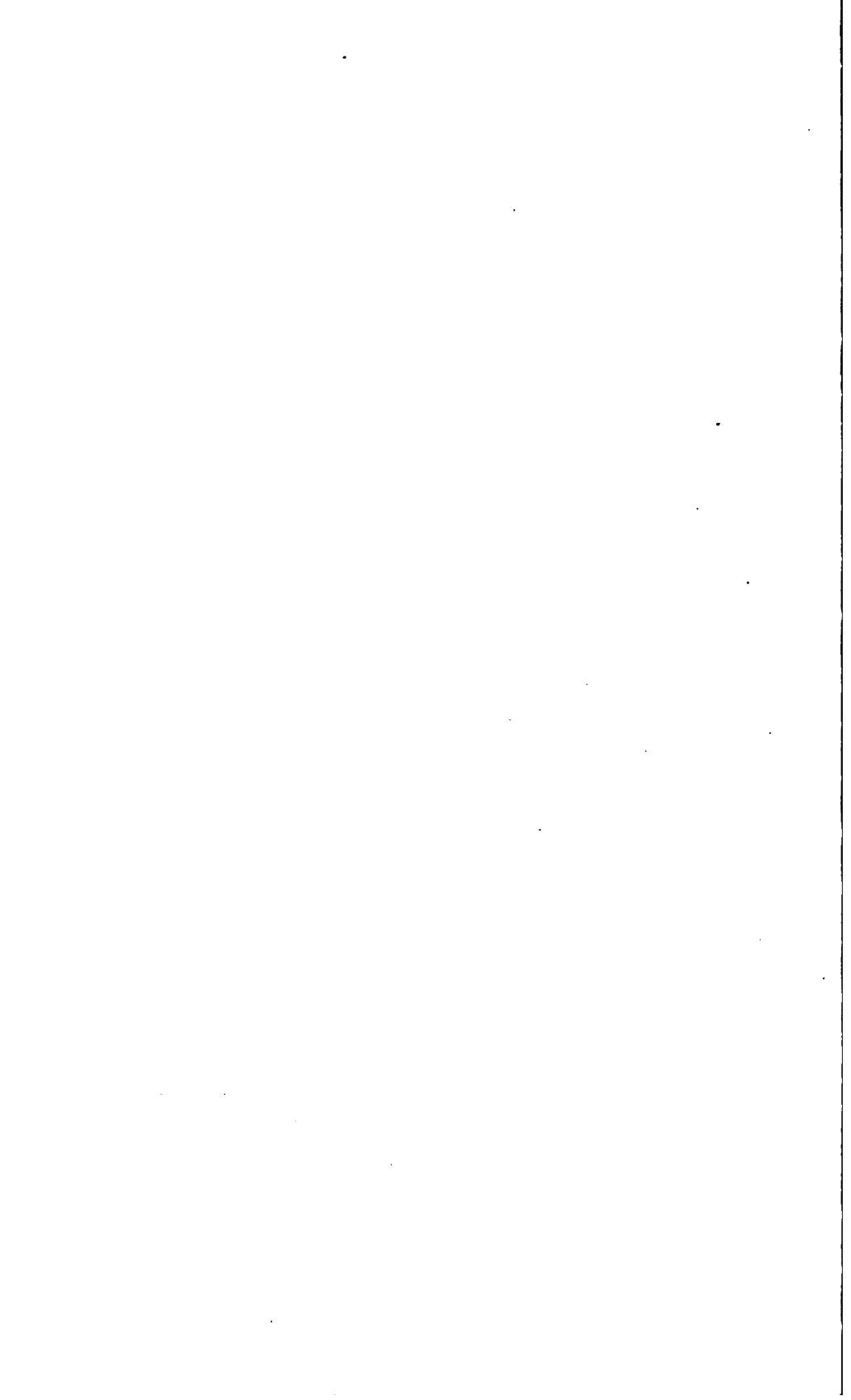
Mr. H. Frank Eshleman gave an interesting report of the meeting of the Federation of Societies at Harrisburg on 20 January, of which Association Hon. Charles I. Landis, President of our local Society, was elected, First Vice-President.

At the close of the business session the paper for the evening was announced, entitled "Provincial, Constitutional and Federal Revenues of Lancaster County" prepared and read by Mr. C. H. Martin.

This was one of the most valuable papers the Society has had presented before it. A vote of thanks was extended the writer, who promised a paper which should be a continuation of the subject up to date, in the near future.

On motion the Society adjourned, the Executive Committee remaining for an extended business meeting.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.





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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MARCH, 4, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE FROM 1771 TO 1775 INCLUSIVE.

BY H. FRANK ESHELMAN

A CHINESE SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORMER.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING

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Lancaster County
Nat. Society

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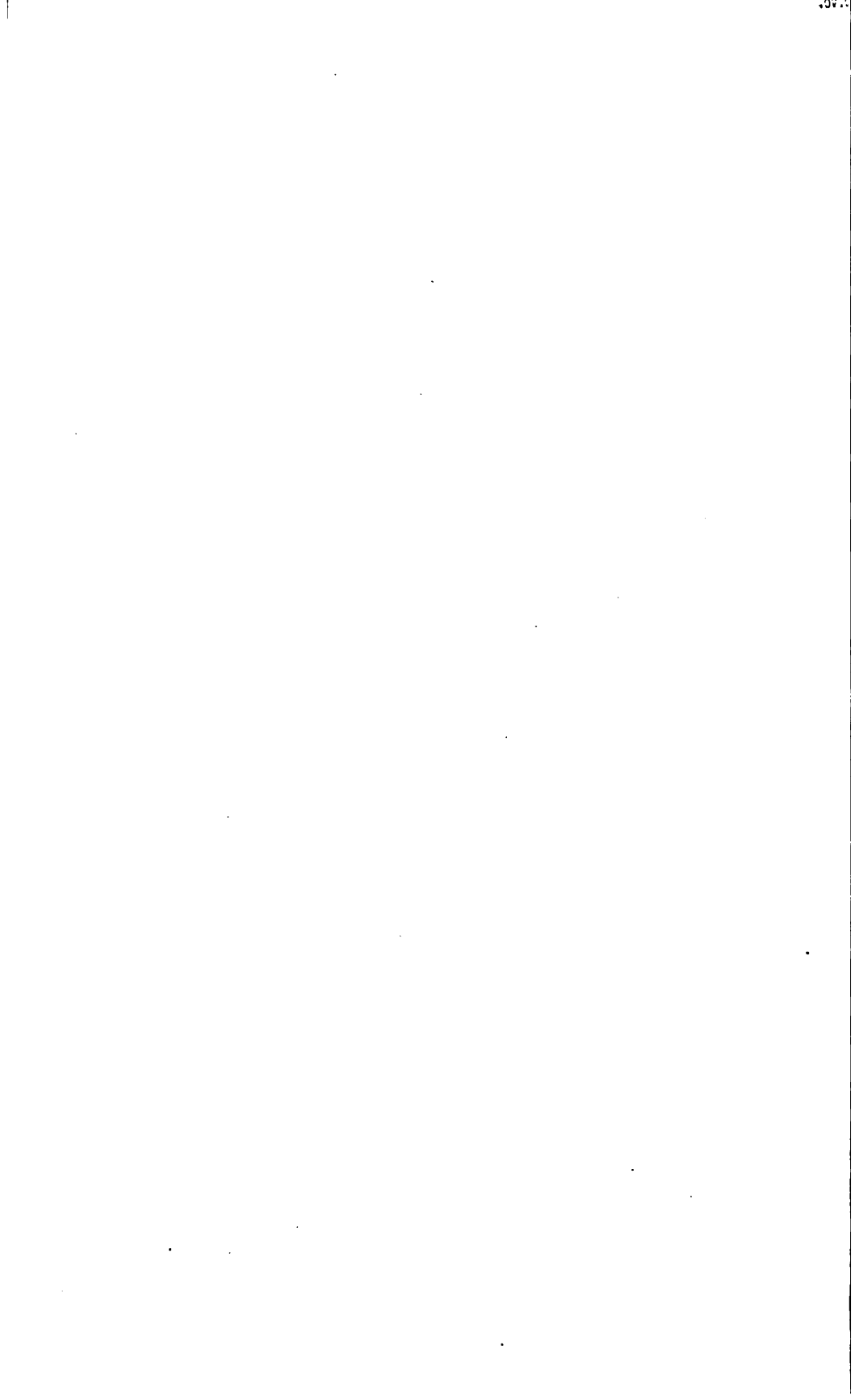
MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921



Items of Local Interest From the Pennsylvania Gazette From 1771 to 1775 Inclusive.

(By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN)

In our pamphlet of January 1920 may be found the last installment of these "items" copied from the Gazette bringing the series down to 1770.

1771

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 24, 1770.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of hearing for the first time the new organ in the High Dutch Reformed church of this place, accompanied with a variety of vocal music composed for the occasion, which I may venture to say, not only proved my own experience; but the approbation of all present was never equalled in any place of worship in the province, or perhaps on the Continent. The organ was made by David Tanneberg of Lititz, a Moravian town not far from this place, and I dare venture to assert, is much superior in workmanship and sweetness of sound to any made by the late celebrated Mr. Feyering, who was so generally taken notice of for his ingenuity. It does great honor to the maker, and is worth the attention and notice of the curios who may happen to pass this way. It will undoubtedly recommend him to all who are desirous of having work of that nature.

Issue of Jan. 10, 1771. (Not signed)

A committee of grievance was appointed by the assembly of the Province among whom were John Jacobs and Thomas Minshall, of our county.

Issue Jan. 24, 1771.

Fred Stone, the sheriff of Lancaster county advertised the Gillespie property, where Robert Fulton's father formerly lived, for sale.

(Issue April 4, 1771)

The rotation of the circuit courts of Pennsylvania, is set out in the issue of May 16 as follows: Reading, beginning May 17. Lancaster beginning June 17 and Newtown (Bucks County) beginning the 24th.

The following interesting Lancaster item on the efficiency of hand manufacture in this town is given.

"Lancaster, Pa., May 12, 1771

A gold medal to be given to the person who produces the best piece of woven cloth sufficient for a suit of clothes of wool raised and spun in Lancaster county—the cloth to be left with Henry Small in Lancaster before the 25th of March next when the judges will attend and the medal be given away. It is hoped that it will be agreeable to the public to know that in consequence of last year's medal, a number of valuable pieces of cloth were produced and it must give every lover of this country sincere pleasure to see how attentive persons of every denomination are not only to the woolen, but to other manufacturers that we stand most in need of from foreign countries, and by the yearly increase of the quantities in this country—and the advantages every family finds in manufacturing. There is sufficient reason to conclude we shall persist in them until we arrive at much of real perfection, especially as it is an understood fact that we can and do increase our sheep and that our method of manufacturing does not interfere with agriculture. The last medal contained an ounce of gold neatly finished. On one side the bust of the Pennsylvania farmer with this motto, "Take away the wicked from before the King and his throne shall be established in righteousness." The reverse, a woman spinning on a big wheel the motto, "Frugality and industry make mankind rich, free and happy."

Issue of May 30, 1771

Evidently home industry has been an ideal of our country from the day of its infancy. The following item further illustrates this:

"Eight hundred weight of cocoons of good quality have been brought for sale to the public filature in this city (Philadelphia) and are now reeling off by skillful persons the silk produced from them, it being of great beauty."
(Issue July 4, 1771).

Emanuel Carpenter in an item in the Gazette informs the people of Lancaster county that on account of his age and the cold weather in winter, making it too hard for him to travel to Philadelphia he cannot longer serve them in assembly and he respectfully asks them not to nominate and elect him to the office any longer.

(Issue of Sept. 12, 1771).

Liberty was ever a dear subject in early days. The Gazette in its issue of Sept. 26, 1771 notices an article in the Pennsylvania Chronicle No. 245 signed "A Friend of Liberty," which contained a reflection on Jos. Galloway, speaker of assembly and that the writer was lodged in jail by the assembly for the same. An article of like importance dated Germantown, was also censured.

John Ashbridge of Lancaster county sets forth in an article in the issue of October 3, why he is entitled to one of the prizes for producing good silk.

The Lancaster county election returns appears in the issue of October 17.

The noted hotel "Crown and Boat" on Queen street in Lancaster is to be sold and so it is announced by Henry Helm, apparently the owner. It is stated as being a few doors "below" the Court House. (Issue of Nov. 21, 1771)

The Hopewell Forge in Lancaster County advertises for a clerk who can be recommended as a bookkeeper in the Italian method and one of experience. The call is made by Peter Grubb of Hopewell Forge. (Issue of Dec. 26, 1771).

1772

Henry Funk of Manor township, sent his wagon with flour to Newport and gave the wagoner an order to bring 50 pounds of the price in cash back with him, a neighbor Jacob Genter also gave him an order to bring a hundred pounds cash from a Philadelphia banking house for him. He received the cash but bought a horse at Newport, left the wagon at Newport and absconded. He was a 30 year old Dutch servant named Philip Jacobs. (Issue Jan. 2, 1772.)

Michael Bertges advertises that he will sell his tan yard in the borough of Lancaster. It is on the west side of Queen street adjoining the tan yard of Henry Zank. It is improved by a mill, bark houses etc.—(Same Issue.)

The poverty and hardship of poor German immigrants is shown in the following article in the issue of January 23.

"Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1772.
"There still remain several German families on board the ship Tyger, Geo. Johnson, Master, lying in the Bird in Hand wharf whose freight are to be paid to Wüling and Morris. These families are willing to serve a reasonable time for their freight money and credit will be given to those that want it on giving bonds bearing interest.

An item in the issue of Jan. 30 states that Adam Hubey, the merchant, married Polly Evans of Philadelphia on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1772.

In the issue of February 20, there is an article entitled "Observations Upon the Improvement of Public Roads" occasioned by a petition for a turnpike from Philadelphia to Wrightstown on the Susquehanna, signed "Clericus."

He says among other things "a petition has been promoted in Lancaster county setting forth the grievances arising from bad roads. Turnpikes are rovel things in this country. There are many who think that the Chinese Wall or the pyramids of Egypt were not more arduous than a turnpike to Wrights Ferry would be. To disprove this we lay before the public the remarks of Mr. Homer, a commissioner of turnpike roads in England and the remarks of a few sensible neighbors. (Then follow two columns of discussion, etc.)

In the issue of March 5 various statistics of the proposed road project are given. The length to Wrights Ferry is 76 miles and the Great Roman Road is 350 miles long, 28 miles through swamps and the whole built of square free stone so well laid as to be good after 1800 years.

The cost of the Pike will be less than 50,000 pounds. The country is so well stored with materials that none need be hauled over half a mile. The materials will cost only 322 pounds currency per mile; the labor, 2 shillings and 3 pence a yard or 98 pounds a mile, a total of 520 pounds a mile or a total of 36,440 pounds. The road from Pequea to the Ship and through Radnor will not need graveling. Only 30 miles is low ground and if gravel is scarce, wood may be had in the swamps and will last for ages.

The products of three of the western counties of Pennsylvania are already or more value than those of all the other counties put together. Nine thousand bushels of wheat have been brought down to Philadelphia this fall from the settlements of Juniata above Harris Ferry. The "new purchase" is crowding with inhabitants.

Let inland navigation be opened between Susquehanna and Schuylkill by means of Swatara and Tulpehocken, which has lately been surveyed. Let a road be made from Peach Bottom to Christiana creek. Let the Conestoga Road be repaired to the extent of at least 5,000 pounds and let a sum be used in opening and clearing the new road leading through Strasburg. Two roads will divide travel and make the taxen keepers on both emulate each other to the benefit of the public." "Clericus."

Dr. Jos. Warren will give an oration on the dangers of standing armies in commemoration of the Boston Massacre. (Issue March 12, 1772. He was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill.)

Five hundred dollars reward for the arrest of Isaac Jacobs and Emmanuel Lyons, peddlers who left Philadelphia largely indebted to merchants there and took wagon loads of their goods with them to Lancaster to defeat creditors. (Issue July 29, 1772.)

Joseph Swift advertises the Gillespie place where Robert Fulton lived, for sale. (Same issue.)

Emanuel Carpenter again requests in the paper as he did last year that the people do not re-elect him to assembly and hopes that they choose some one else. (Issue Sept. 9, 1772.)

In the issue of Sept. 30, 1772 appears this interesting advertisement:

"Lancaster, Sept. 17, 1772.

Francis Bailey has just published and sells at his printing office in King street the Lancaster Almanac for 1773 containing besides the common astronomical calculations, 'The Atheists' Mistake,' 'Ode on the Morning,' 'On Woman and Wine,' 'The Looking Glass which Flatters Not,' 'An Effective Method of Destroying Wild Garlic,' 'Method of Preventing Flies from Damaging Turnips, Cabbage etc.,' 'Apothegenus,' 'Prudential Maxims,' 'Tide Tables,' interest at 6 per cent and 7 per cent, courts, roads, meetings, fairs, etc.

Our future first congressman's father is given notice in the issue of October 14th when it is stated that "Mr. Thomas Kittera of Lancaster was pleased to present his premiums. the first to be given to a boy who should show the best acquaintance with Latin Grammar and the second to the best student in English grammar.

The complimentary address by the corporation of Lancaster to Emanuel Carpenter for his faithful service in Assembly is published in the issue of Oct. 14, 1772. The text of this address appears in full in the paper on the career of Carpenter in the Pennsylvania Assembly, read at the Emanuel Carpenter memorial exercises of the society in June last.

Carpenter replied as follows:

"To the Burgesses etc. of Lancaster:

The approbation you express of my conduct both as a representative and magistrate for this county gives me great satisfaction. I hope to continue to deserve your good opinion by endeavoring to discharge any trust reposed in me with impartiality and fidelity.

Emanuel Carpenter."

In the same issue appears a complimentary address to George Ross as follows:

"To George Ross Esq., late one of the representatives in assembly for Lancaster County—Sir:

At a meeting of the Burgesses, assistants etc. of the borough of Lancaster, at the request of many of the reputable inhabitants of this borough, it was resolved that the thanks of this corporation should be tendered to you for your services as one of the representatives of this county in the General Assembly of this Province, particularly for your late spirited behavior in opposition to the unreasonable demands and artful attempts of the representatives of the city of Philadelphia for an additional number of members to represent them in the House of Assembly.

I am authorized to say that the inhabitants of this borough intended to have shown their sense of your services and behavior by re-electing you but as by the unexpected action of a part of the county whose deputies had agreed with them is fixing in the late ticket (and thereby rendered themselves less active in supporting you) that hath been prevented; they therefore take this method of testifying their approbation of your conduct as one of their representatives in assembly, and I am directed Sir, in this public manner to communicate it to you with their thanks.

By order of Burgesses and Assistants,

Casper Shaffner, Jr.,

Town Clerk.

Lancaster, Oct. 3, 1772.

To which Mr. Ross answered:

"To the Burgesses and Assistants of the Borough of Lancaster:

Gentlemen: Accept my thanks for your kind and public approbation of my conduct while I had the honor of representing you in Assembly. Permit me also, with great sincerity to assure you that my actions while I had that honor was altogether governed by what I conceived in conscience would tend to increase the advantages and happiness of the Province—the trade whereof I have always had in view and endeavored to promote. The same principles and motives induced me to oppose the unreasonable request made for additional members of representatives for the city of Philadelphia; as I conceive a just balance in representation necessary for preserving the liberties of the whole government, and that the city of Philadelphia is now fully represented in Assembly.

I shall at all times when it is in my power render every acceptable service to the borough and county of Lancaster and shall always retain a proper sense of this kind address being sincerely yours and my country's friend.

Oct. 3, 1772

Nelson's Ferry later known as White's Ferry, now McCall's Ferry is advertised for sale in the same issue, together with boat landings on both sides of the River. There are on the West side a large square log dwelling house, two stories high, a store house and orchard and 20 acres of ground. On the east side is a store house and 20 acres of land. Sale to be held at the Ferry house.

Sale of part of the Hat Tavern, late estate of Andrew Caldwell by order of Orphan's Court of Lancaster County in Leacock township being 130 acres, part of 285 acres is advertised in the issue of December 16, 1772.

1773

A quarterly meeting of the members of the Juliana Library is called to examine the affairs, books and effects of the company. It is also stated that applications of memberships are numerous and those who are in arrear are warned that if dropped they cannot be reinstated as the applications for admission keep the membership up to the full number allowed and provided for. The item is signed by William Atlee, secretary—(Issue Jan. 6, 1773.)

An item mentions that a new fowling piece nearly six feet long with a barrel four feet and two inches long was stolen from a wagon containing a load of hops hauled from the Susquehanna River to Philadelphia. It was a gun made by John Newcomer the gun maker. Direction is given that it may be returned to James Vandergrift of the Cross Keys Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to Caleb Way of the Sign of the Wagon Tavern, Philadelphia, or to Matthias Slough of the Sign of the Swan Tavern in Lancaster or to James Wright of Hempfield near Susquehanna. (Issue of Jan. 6, 1773.)

The information that hops were grown on the Susquehanna and shipped to Philadelphia by wagon loads, that guns of the description mentioned were made by John Newcomer and the names and ownership of the taverns mentioned are facts of historical value in this item.

The interests in silk culture locally is shown by an item stating that "the managers of the contributions for promotion of silk culture have determined the premiums offered for the greatest number of cocoons and for reeling the best silk for 1772 announce as follows:

Widow Stoner, Lancaster county, 72,800 cocoons, 15 pounds; James Millhouse, Chester county, 41,820 cocoons, 10 pounds; William Hill, Philadelphia county, 34,850 cocoons, 6 pounds; Phoebe Trimble, Chester county, 31,330 cocoons, 3 pounds; Lewis Valeret, Philadelphia county, 25,000 cocoons, 3 pounds; Mary Parker, Chester county, 22,700 cocoons, 3 pounds; Catharine Steiner, Lancaster county, 21,800, 3 pounds; May Bishop, Chester county, 21,479 cocoons, a silk reel; Lucia Huston, Bucks county, 20,000 cocoons, a silk reel; James Wright, Lancaster county, 176,000 cocoons, a silk reel; Caleb Harrison, Chester county, 16,500 cocoons, a silk reel; Rebecca Park, Lancaster county, the best sample of reeled silk, 3 pounds; Joseph Feree, Lancaster county, second best sample, 2 pounds; Phoebe Corithwaite, Bucks county, third best sample, 1 pound.

A list of the premiums with prices proposed for cocoons for 1773 will soon be given." (Issue of March 17, 1773.)

Note: Lancaster county's standing in the general list is easily ascertained from the above.

Information on the state of Baron Stiegel's operations and on the glass industry is given in the following: "The proprietor of the American Flint Glass Manufactory of Manheim, Lancaster county with the advice of many gentlemen of this (Phila.) city has offered a scheme of lottery to the patronage of the public to enable him to carry on a manufactory of public advantage and to raise a sum of money for that and other beneficent purposes in the scheme mentioned." (Issue of March 7, 1773.)

The proposed lottery was held as intended, for a list of prizes which is given in the issue of Sept. 22. The Manheim glass was on sale in Philadelphia, as appears from an advertisement in the Gazette of March 24, informing the public that "an elegant assortment of Henry William Stiegel Flint Glass it to be had at William Smith Beaker's.

The firm of Swan and Patrick of Lancaster announce their dissolution. (Issue of March 31, 1773.)

Transportation was a live subject in early days as well as in our times. A writer styling himself "A Friend of Liberty" says: "There are many anonymous hand bills of great complaints about the badness of Lancaster road by reason of which we lose the Western trade. The inhabitants of Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties carry a great part of their produce to the landings on Christiana creek, Elk River and Baltimore. Christiana creek has always been a safe way to transport the produce of the counties of Chester and Lancaster to the markets of Philadelphia, and always will be. This route was early encouraged by some of the oldest and best merchants of the Province. The people who are most alert in keeping good roads to Christiana landing deserve the hearty thanks of the public.

You will find that there is but one main road from the back counties to Baltimore and thereby the inhabitants are able to keep it in good repair. The new road ordered laid out by the governor and council from Lancaster to Philadelphia will not be of great advantage. This new road is laid out in sight of the old one and very erroneously by those who wish to improve their estates to sell. It is laid out on the worst and swampiest ground all the way to the Ship Tavern.

Our predecessors formerly judged very right in laying out the public roads to Lancaster. They looked for the highest and best ground and made it central to the inhabitants whose interest it is to go to the landings and on to Conestoga and Tulpehocken settlements. Let us repair the old road. It will cost only one tenth as much as to make a new one.

(Issue of April 7, 1773)

Under the date of April 14, 1773, Lancaster county Red Clover seed of "last year's growth" is advertised to be sold by Benj. Poultney at the Sign on the Crown and Anvil in Market street above Fourth street and opposite the Sign of the Conestoga Wagon. It will thus appear that Lancaster County had a market for its clover seed among the lot owners and farmers in and about Philadelphia. Why this should be so when several agricultural counties were much closer to Philadelphia than Lancaster county, is hard to understand, unless Lancaster county seeds and grains, the same as Susquehanna hemp were a superior article raised with the Philadelphia trade in view. The southern part of Lancaster county is especially adopted to production of clover seeds and produces a crop of the same, year after year while, in the northern section in the majority of seasons, it fails.

The death of Ann Ross, is noticed in the following eulogy: On Friday 28th ult. (May) died at Lancaster in the 40th year of her age, Ann Ross, wife of George Ross, attorney at law, and one of the members of Assembly for that county. She possessed the virtues that adorn human nature. (Then follows a long narration of her good qualities). Her aged and infirm parents survive her. Her remains were attended by the clergymen and the largest number of people ever known on such an occasion to St. James church where a sermon was preached by Rev. Barton, on the text "Though I walk Through the Valley" etc. Almost everyone wept over "one of the best women that could have died." (Issue June 9, 1773.)

Fred Hubley's business and location are announced as follows: "Fred Hubley, coppersmith in the borough of Lancaster makes all sorts of copper and brass work in the neatest and best manner as his father, Bernard Hubley's house next door to Christian Wertz in Queen street, Lancaster, viz: stills, brewers' heaters, mash and fruit kettles and bake pans which he is determined to sell in Philadelphia, Lancaster or elsewhere."

(Issue of July 14, 1773.)

Dr. David Ramsey (one of the great figures in Revolutionary War Times and the first great American historian, a native of Lancaster county, in whom we shall always be proud and will always claim as one of our son's though he moved to South Carolina in early life and attained his chief fame

there) writes a humorous piece on the "Extravagant Pretensions of Emyrics to cure Disease." (Issue July 28, 1773.)

It would appear that vagrancy was a problem locally in early days. A notice from the Lancaster County Jailor, George Eberly states that John Edwards and Thomas Hutchison calling themselves silversmiths and Edwards having a horse and a woman and a several weeks' old child with him; and also Benj. Smith, Peter Grant and Elizabeth Grant and Margaret McDonald are all held in said jail as suspicious persons and vagrants. All persons having any claim on any of them shall give notice to any justice of the county. (Issue of Sept. 1, 1773)

The influx of indigent Germans which began about 50 years before 1773 was still going on and many of them who reached Philadelphia joined their kinsmen in Lancaster county. An advertisement (Issue of Sept. 22) announces that "German passengers are just arrived in the ship Britannia, James Peters, master healthy chiefly young people whose freight are to be paid to Joshua Fisher and Sons, or to the master on board the ship lying off the drawbridge. Persons interested in paying for any of the same are to take notice of their presence. The passenger list of this ship may be found page 508 of Volume 17 second series of Penna. Archives. It contains many familiar local names.

The issue of Sept. 22, 1773 also contains an advertisement of Francis Bailey's Almanac for 1774 at his printing place in King street, Lancaster borough. It also contains instructions to make butter, how to fatten hogs, etc.

The election returns of our county from the election of 1773 are announced in the issue of October 6. For sheriff were returned John Ferree and George Hoofnagle; for coroner, Samuel Boyd and Paul Zantzinger; for commissioner, Alexander Martin; for assessors, John Shearer, Val Brenisen, Michael Withers, Everhart Michael, Thomas Clark and James Cunningham; for assembly, Jos. Forrie, James Webb, George Ross and Mathias Slough.

The lottery was of such universal use in early times, that it was ever resorted to in order to create and build towns. An advertisement in the Gazette (Dec. 22, 1773) informs us that the town of Port Royal was laid out and lots sold by lottery tickets bought mainly by Lancaster county and Berks county people.

1774

The firm of Hamilton and Moore of Lancaster Borough is referred to and a notice of their dissolution also appears and sets forth that Charles Hamilton will settle with all debtors and creditors of the firm. (Issue Feb. 2, 1774).

Eulogistic notice is taken of the death of another prominent woman of the county in the issue of March 9, 1774.

"On Wednesday 23rd ult. at Hopewell Forge in Lancaster County in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Mary Shippen Grubb, wife of Peter Grubb died. Trained up in the paths of virtue, her conduct daily evinced the effects of a good education. She was blessed with a large share of good sense which she improved by the proper attention to books. The poor have lost in her a sincere and liberal friend. Envy itself could not detect from her character. Her remains were decently interred in St. James Church Yard at Lancaster by a large concourse of people of all denominations." (Here follows a eulogist poem on her virtues.)

The Boston Port bill closing up the port on June 1, 1774 is denounced in many items appearing in the Gazette from all quarters. Many meetings to protest are announced, from this date onward. On the Thursday follow-

ing June 1, over 1200 merchants and citizens of Philadelphia met at the State House to hear letters and reports from other towns on the subject and to discuss means to help Boston.

Notice is taken (issue of June 29, 1774) of the death of a third prominent woman of our county. "Early on Saturday morning the 18th, died at Lancaster in the 43rd year of her age Mrs. Esther Barton, wife of Rev. Thomas Barton of that place and sister to Mr. David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia. It is not easy to do justice to the character of this amiable and excellent woman without incurring the suspicion of flattery, among those who did not know her. Blessed with a superior understanding, a sound judgment, a peculiar sweetness of temper she always knew what was proper conduct on any occasion and how to be agreeable in every company. But she considered it to be her highest honor, as it was her chief desire to shine in her own family as a dutiful wife and tender mother; setting an example of virtue and economy to her children, and preferring the calm walk of domestic happiness to all those fantastic and adventitious joys in the presence of which too many waste their precious time.

On Sunday evening her remains were interred in the chancel of St. James church, her pall having been supported to the grave by six magistrates. All denominations of people seemed to follow as mourners and at the head of these as a true picture of distress and sorrow were a bereaved husband and eight weeping children. A pathetic discourse well suited to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Mr. Helmuth, minister of the German Lutheran church of the place."

"A meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening, June 15, 1774, and it was agreed that to preserve the Constitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony to UNITE and use more effective means to procure a repeal of the late Act of Parliament against the town of Boston; that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor and port of Boston is an invasion of the rights of the inhabitants of the said town as subjects of the Crown of Great Britain; that it is the opinion of this meeting that the most proper and effective means to be used to obtain a repeal of the said Act will be to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports to and from Great Britain until the Act is repealed; that the trades and inhabitants of this town will join and concur with the patriotic merchants, manufacturers, traders and freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia and other parts of the Province in an association or solemn agreement to this purpose if the same shall be by them thought necessary; that Edward Shippen, George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Mathias Slaugh, James Webb, William Atlee, William Henry, Ludwig Lauman, William Bausman and Charles Hull be a committee to correspond with the General Committee at Philadelphia."

Signed by Order of the Committee.

Eberhard Michael, Clerk.

(Issue of June 29, 1774.)

"Delegates from the County and City of Lancaster, together with those from most of the other counties of the Province on Friday, July 15, 1774, met to protest against the closing up of Boston and also to frame an address to the Assembly of Pennsylvania for their action upon the same." (See issue of July 20, 1774.)

The same issue contains an account of the meeting held in Lancaster, Saturday, July 9, at which George Ross presided and eleven resolutions were passed and a collection taken up for town of Boston.

An interesting item is that setting forth the action of the Assembly of

Pennsylvania on July 22, 1774, appointing the delegates of the Province to attend and be members of the First Continental Congress. They were Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Martin, Edward Biddle and George Ross. (Issue of July 27, 1774.) George Ross was as we all know from our county.

Another interesting article is one of considerable length found in a supplement or Post Script to No. 2379 (July 27) describing the Provincial meeting of the Deputies chosen by the several counties of the Province, held in Philadelphia, July 15, and continued from day to day. From this article it appears that Philadelphia City and County had 34 delegates present, Bucks County 6, Chester County 3, York County 3, Cumberland County 3, Berks County 5, Northampton County 4, Northumberland County 2, Bedford County 1, Westmoreland County 2, and Lancaster County 8. The Lancaster County delegates were George Ross, James Webb, Joseph Ferree, Mathias Slaugh, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry, Moses and Emanuel Carpenter. They differed considerably in personnel from the Committee on Correspondence selected by the Lancaster Borough meeting of July 9, to correspond with the Central Committee of Philadelphia on the subject of this general meeting or convention of the Province. Thomas Welling was chairman and Charles Thompson, secretary. He was also secretary of the Continental Congress. This meeting of July 15th passes sixteen patriotic and business resolutions.

At the meeting of the 16th resolution ordered that a list of instructions be drawn up and presented to the General Assembly which was to meet the following week. The Committee consisted of eleven members and William Atlee of Lancaster County was one of the number. The instructions drawn up and presented to the Assembly of the Province cover three columns in the paper.

"The sheriff's sale of Wm. Henry Stiegel's real estate, being one-third of Elizabeth Furnace, and of two tracts of land containing 500 acres and about thirty other tracts is advertised by John Ferree, Sheriff of Lancaster County, sale to be held Sept. 16, 1774." (Issue of August 24, 1774.)

"On Friday, Sept. 15, 1774, the leading gentlemen of Philadelphia gave a dinner to the members of Continental Congress. They met at Smith's New City Tavern, near Fourth and Market Streets and then proceeded to the State where they were received by over 500 of the citizens and such gentell strangers as were in the city. After dinner 32 toasts were drunk. Great acclamation attended several of the toasts and the Congress received much encouragement. This event concerns our County, only by reason of George Ross being a member of the Congress." (Issue of Sept. 21, 1774.)

"Incidentally, I may add that several of the members of the Continental Congress brought their families with them to Philadelphia. There was quite a social side connected with the Congress. We learn that Christopher Gadsden and Thomas Lynch, delegates from South Carolina, and with them the lady and daughters of Mr. Lynch, arrived in Philadelphia on the Brig, Sea Nymph, Captain More, Master, and that Edward Rutledge, also of South Carolina with his family, are coming by way of New York, whither they went by ship." (Issue of August 24, 1774.)

"Francis Bailey at his printing house on East King street, Lancaster, has published and sold in 1774 a speech intended to have been spoken by the Bishop of St. Asaph on the bill for altering the Charter of Massachusetts Bay. The announcement states that this excellent piece has so approved itself that in three weeks it has gone through five editions besides several in England, where it sold at six shillings." (Issue of Sept. 28, 1774.) (It is a matter of pride to us that from Lancaster went out this and other patriotic publications to help in our struggle for Independence)

"The Lancaster County election returns from the elections in the fall of 1774 were: For Sheriff, John Ferree and George Haofnagle; for Coroner,

Samuel Boyd and Andrew Graeff; for Commissioners, Thos. Clark; for Assessors, Michael Withers, Val Breneisen, Edward Michael, Jos. Shearer, James Coningham and Thomas Partner. Also returned for Assembly: James Webb, Joseph Ferree, Mathias Slaugh and George Ross." (Issue of Oct. 5, 1774.)

"On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1774, an elegant entertainment was given by the Assembly of Pennsylvania at the New City Tavern (Smith's) to the gentlemen of the Continental Congress. Caesar Rodney, of New Castle, was the speaker to return the thanks of Congress." (Issue of Oct. 26, 1774.)

George Ross was a member of the Assembly and of the Congress at this time. This dinner was given just a week before the First Continental Congress, adjourned, which occurred on Oct. 26.

The delegates appointed by the Assembly to attend the Second Continental Congress, May 10, 1775, are announced in the issue of Dec. 28, 1774, as follows: Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Jos. Galloway, Charles Humphreys, John Martin, and George Ross. It is announced that the Assembly ordered that these appointees or any four of them do meet with said Congress, unless our grievances be remedied before that time.

The Act passed to relieve Henry Wm. Stiegel from imprisonment for debt in Lancaster County jail is published in the issue of Dec. 28, 1774.

The death of Deborah Franklin, wife of Benjamin Franklin, on Monday, Dec. 19, 1774, at an advanced age and her burial the following Thursday in Christ Church yard, is also noted in the issue of Dec. 28, 1774.

1775

"Adam Simon Kuhns, James Clemson, Peter Grubb, Sebastian Graeff, David Jenkins and Bertram Galbraith were present as members for Lancaster County in the convention of the Province held at the State House from Jan. 23-28, 1775, for the furtherance of the general American cause. The convention consisted of 110 members." (Issue of Feb. 1, 1775.)

An interesting view of the events which provoked the Battle of Lexington and Concord Bridge is given in a series of affidavits of observers of the same. This is valuable to the critical student of history and is contained in the issue of May 17, 1775.

Equally interesting is the item describing Washington setting out to Cambridge to take charge of the American Army, in the issue of June 28, 1775.

"The farming outfit of Joseph Ferree in Strasburg Township is advertised for sale. As we have seen above, he is a very able and valuable public servant of the Province from our country." (Issue of Aug. 2, 1775.)

"Francis Bailey in King street, Lancaster, published and sold a sermon preached on the day of the Continental fast at Feidfryn, Chester County, before Captain Dewees and part of several other companies met on the occasion, on Nehemiah IV-14. "Be ye not afraid of them, etc" by the Rev. David Jones, A. M. The title of the sermon was "Defensive War in a Just Cause, Sinless." It was published by request. (Issue of Aug. 16, 1775.)

"It appears that our Joseph Ferree after selling out as above noticed, moved to Germantown, for in a letter from that place dated Sept. 11, 1775, addressed to the freeholders of Lancaster County he informs them: "As you have been pleased to choose me for several years past to be one of your representatives in General Assembly of the Province in which station I have served you; but as I have moved out of that county and therefore can serve you no longer, permit me to return to you my unfeigned thanks, with my best wishes for the good esteem and honor you have conferred on your most respectful friend and servant."

Joseph Ferree.

(Issue of Sept. 13, 1775.)

"The kind of apple trees grown for sale by Lancaster County nursery-men in 1775 are set forth in a letter from George Nailor, nurseryman, living on Charleston Road, Manor township, Lancaster County, to Rudolph and Jacob Haines in Chester County, saying in answer to their inquiry as to the kinds of apple trees he can furnish, that he has Romanites, Hoops, Ramboes, Newton Pipp'n, English Russets, Hay Apple, English Golden, Tart Early, Clamphonites, Justa-bites and Spitzenberg. He says that he can deliver from 200 to 500, not over 40 miles for 9 pence per tree." (Issue of Sept. 27, 1775.) (Note: No mention is made of the now-famous "Smoke-house" apple.)

"The persons who for some years have been elected assessors of Lancaster County join in a letter saying they are sensible that the electing of themselves has proceeded from friendly regard for them and good opinion; but that they have certain reasons against serving in the future which appear weighty and they request that others be elected in their stead at the coming election. It is signed by John Porter, Eberhard Michael, James Cunningham, Michael Withers and Joseph Shearer." (Issue of Sept 27, 1775.)

"The election returns of the County for 1775 set out: Returned for Sheriff, John Ferree and Adam Reigart; for Coroner, Samuel Boyd and Jacob King; for Commissioner, William Bausman; for Accessors, Thomas Whiteside, Michael Withers, Val Bernelsen, John Backentose, Matthew Henderson and Jonothan Rowland. For Assembly are returned: George Ross, James Webb, Mathas Slaugh and Curtis Grubb." (Issue of Oct. 11, 1775.)

Note is made that John Rowan, of Lancaster County, a minister of the Gospel died on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1775; that he was buried in the Presbyterian burying ground of Derry Congregation where a sermon fit for the occasion was delivered by Rev. John Woodhull, of Lancaster and Leacock Presbyterian churches, from Rev. 21st Chapter and 7th Verse, in the issue of Oct. 18, 1775.

"Francis Bailey of Lancaster, announces the publication of his almanac for the year 1776, containing motions of the sun, moon, eclipse, high water at Philadelphia, method of calculating 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. interest, etc., Quaker early meetings, new method of making hay, excellent maps, remedies for human diseases, etc. Also at same place may be had German calendars, blanks, primers, catechisms, etc." (Issue of Oct. 18, 1775.)

The death of Payton Randolph, of Virginia, president of the First Continental Congress, is announced in the same issue of Oct. 25, 1775.

THE END.

A CHINESE SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

In these days when the restriction of immigration is a much-mooted question, it is pleasing to record that some sixty odd years ago there came to this country a poor Chinese youth who lived in our city for nine years, during which time he acquired considerable knowledge of our habits, customs and language. On his return to his native land, he entered the ministry, rose to a position of distinction in the Church and became widely known and honored by Christians and non-Christians alike. My only apology for presenting a brief sketch of his life, especially that part spent in Lancaster, Pa., is to correct the erroneous impressions prevalent concerning this remarkable foreigner.

Hong Neok Woo was born August 7, 1834, in a little hamlet called Antowtson, five miles outside the south gate of the city of Changchow, in the district of Yanghuhsien, China. His people though poor were industrious and independent farmers. His father frequently visited Shanghai for the purpose of selling farm products. On one of these visits he heard of the boys' school, opened in 1845, by Bishop William J. Boone, of the American Church Mission, and he determined to send his son to it to prepare him for working in a foreign "hong". He entered the Mission School at the age of thirteen. Two years later, he was baptized by Bishop Boone in the school chapel and thus belonged to the first generation of Christians in China. The following year he was confirmed by the same prelate.

When Commodore Perry made his expedition to Japan in 1852-1854, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with that country, several of his ships came in 1854 to Shanghai. One of the ships in the expedition was the frigate "Susquehanna", another was the "Powhatan". During their stay in port the officers were in the habit of visiting the Mission and attending the Sunday services there, it being the only American Mission in Shanghai at that time.

From these officers young Woo learned of the Perry expedition and of its speedy return to America. He formed a strong desire to visit that country by working his way across the ocean aboard one of the ships. The Rev. Mr. Points, an American missionary, negotiated with the officers of the frigate "Susquehanna" for Woo to be taken on board as cabin boy. He was assigned to wait on Dr. John S. Messersmith, the surgeon of the ship. After a voyage of eight months, during which time the ship touched at all the important ports enroute, he landed in March, 1855, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A few days were spent in a hotel and then he proceeded, by train, to Dr. Messersmith's home in Lancaster, Penna.

Lancaster at that time contained about 20,000 inhabitants. Woo lived with Dr. Messersmith at 40 North Lime street until the marriage of the latter.

During the nine years Woo lived in Lancaster (1855-1864) it was his custom on Sunday to attend the morning service in St. James' Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Samuel Bowman was then rector, and to spend the afternoon calling on friends or taking walks in the country. Occasionally, he attended the afternoon service. St. James' Church at that time had a mixed choir of men and women and they sang from an upper

gallery at the back of the church, above the two entrances. In the evening, he visited the other churches in the city and some of the meeting-houses. In his autobiography he says of the latter: (1)

"Sometimes Dr. Messersmith took me to one of those places just to see how people would behave themselves in the name of Divine Worship. One day we visited such a place. The people made lots of noise and did much crying over their sins and confessions. They prayed in a loud voice and sang lustily. Sometimes one would fall down on the floor and do other things which would be described as indecent in any other place. We felt very curious worshipping God not reverently".

Woo was invited to attend the parochial school founded and conducted by Bishop Bowman. He declined, explaining that he was a poor student at the Shanghai Mission School, that he forgot his lessons when the time for recitation came, and that his desire was to become a mechanic. He applied at the Lancaster Locomotive Works for a job, but owing to the depression in business, he was not employed.

Mr. Joseph Clarkson, a neighbor of Dr. Messersmith and organist of St. James' Church for many years, strongly advised Woo to learn the trade of printer, stating that it would be useful wherever he went and would give him a practical opportunity of learning the English language. He accepted the advice and became an apprentice in the office of the "Lancaster Examiner and Herald", where he worked for seven years, four as apprentice and three as journeyman. Later, he was employed in the office of the "Daily Express", as pressman. While oiling a machine in the latter office his right hand caught in a cogwheel and the flesh, skin and nail were torn from the middle finger. He consulted Dr. Henry Carpenter, who instead of amputating the finger advised him to let nature heal it. This course, fortunately, was successful and the finger was saved. Referring to this experience in his autobiography he says:

"Long afterward when I was engaged in hospital work in Shanghai, dressing wounds and caring for the injured, the sight of a wound or injury never failed to remind me of this incident and I was all the more happy relieving others".

On September 22, 1860, he was naturalized as an American citizen in the local court.(2) He was the only Chinese naturalized in Lancaster county and was one of the few admitted to citizenship in this country.(3)

During the Civil War, when Pennsylvania was invaded by the Confederate army under General Lee, he responded to the call for 50,000 volunteers issued by Governor Curtin for protecting the State and strengthening the Northern Army. (4) In his autobiography he refers to his enlistment in these words:

"I volunteered on June 29th, 1863, in spite of the advice of my Lancaster friends against it, for I had felt that the North was right in opposing slavery. My friends thought I should not join the militia and risk my life in war, for my own people and family were in China and I had neither property nor family in America whose defense might serve as an excuse for my volunteering."

Hong Neok Woo, however, did not participate in any fighting. He was enrolled as a private at Lancaster Pa., on June 29, 1863, in Company I, 50th Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, commanded by Captain John H. Druckemiller, which was immediately sent to Safe Harbor where it camped on a hill at the mouth of the Conestoga creek. The people of Lancaster county at that time feared the invasion of the Confederate forces, and volunteers were stationed at various points along the Susquehanna river. On July 2, 1863, Woo returned to Lancaster city and was mustered into the service of the State. The Company was sent to Harrisburg, where it was equipped. From thi

place it was transported by train through the Cumberland valley to Chambersburg. After a short stay in the latter town it marched on through Hagerstown to Williamsport, Maryland, and was stationed at Dam No. 5, about five miles above that place, on the Potomac river, where it did picket duty. (5)

Concerning his experience as a soldier there was nothing unusual. His military duty consisted of taking turns at cooking, doing sentinel work, practicing target shooting, etc., etc. "There was one march", Woo says in his autobiography, "which impressed itself on my memory deeply. For one afternoon and night we marched. It happened to be a very warm summer day and I was so tired I could not go any further, and I had to lie on the roadside and rest my sore feet." The Company subsequently returned to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., and Private Woo was mustered out of the service at Lancaster, Pa., on August 15, 1863. So far as could be learned he was the only Chinaman who served in the Civil War. (6)

The nine years spent in Lancaster, Pa., were uneventful, on the whole. Among his friends he counted Dr. Messersmith and his sister Miss Harriet, Bishop Bowman and Mr. Joseph Clarkson, the Rev. J. Isidor Mombert, Mr. Edmond Kline, one of the editors and proprietors of the "Examiner and Herald Weekly", Mr. Michael O. Kline, connected with the Lancaster Cotton Mills, and Mr. George M. Kline, the lawyer.

In February of 1864, he decided to return to his native land. He sailed from New York city on board the "Kiukiang", one of the Oliphant Company's new boats built in New York for special service between Hankow and Shanghai, on the Yangtse river. He worked on board ship to earn his passage money, and reached Shanghai in May 1864. One of the first acts on landing was to register his name in the American Consulate.

Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai, he was offered the position of catechist in the American Mission, but he was obliged to decline the offer as his nine years' residence in America had nearly robbed him of much of his knowledge of the Chinese language. For eight months he was practically like a foreigner in learning to speak his native dialect fluently. He subsequently became Archdeacon Thomson's assistant; and in 1866, during the first period of his work, he helped in establishing the first dispensary of the Mission. Out of it eventually developed the present Saint Luke's Hospital, Shanghai.

On May 1, 1867, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Williams in the Church of Our Savior, Shanghai; and on May 24, 1880, he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Schereschewsky in St. John's Chapel, Jessfield. The Rev. Dr. Mombert, who had been Woo's rector in Lancaster, Pa., sent him Dr. Henry's Commentaries and some theological books.

To describe in detail the many activities in which Woo was engaged or to enumerate the humanitarian enterprises which he founded and helped to support, would tax your patience and extend beyond the scope of this article. He served successively as catechist, hospital assistant, physician and chaplain; organizer of and teacher in boys' schools, and general missionary of the diocese. At the age of 72 he began a vigorous campaign for raising money for the establishment of an Industrial Home for poor widows. He was able to secure a large sum with which land was purchased and buildings erected. This Home, which now accommodates more than one hundred women, was the crowning achievement of his life and will ever stand as a memorial of his philanthropy. (7)

He died on August 18, 1919, and was buried in Westgate Cemetery, the oldest Christian burying ground in Shanghai.

REFERENCES.

1. "Autobiography of the Rev. H. N. Woo," published in Chinese and transliterated into English, but not published, by the Rev. Andrew Yu Yue Tsu, Ph. D., of St. John's University, Shanghai.

2. His name appears on record in the Prothonotary's Office in Lancaster, Pa., as "W. Hoong Neok." He wrote it in this way for the reason that in Chinese the family name comes first. While in Lancaster, Pa., he was known as Hong Neok, pronounced "Hun Yock."

3. The Chinese anti-naturalization law (sec. 14, chap. 126) passed May 6, 1882, prohibited the naturalization of Chinese in America.

4. In the Adjutant General's Office in Harrisburg, Pa., his name is recorded: "Ung Hong Neok". The family name Woo is "Ung." More properly it should have been spelled "Ng" without the vowel "U", for it then would be a correct trans-literation of the Chinese character in pronunciation. The change in spelling made the pronunciation easier.

5. Ellis and Evans' History, page 193.

6. On the certificate of his military record his age is given as 24. This is incorrect. He was 28 years old.

7. Vol. 6, No. 2, "Shanghai News Letter," edited by Dr. Pott.

Minutes

Lancaster, Pa.,
4 March, 1921.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building at the regular hour this evening.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report showed a

Balance on hand February 4, of	\$207.86
Receipts	20.00
	227.86
Expenses	37.00

Balance Mar. 4, \$190.86

(Signed) A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer.

The Librarians report included the following exchanges and donations:

- I. A list of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress.
- II. The Wyoming Historical Society Proceedings.
- III. The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.
- IV. The Washington Historical Society Quarterly.
- V. Iowa Historical Society Annals.
- VI. Wisconsin Historical Society Magazine.
- VII. Smithsonian Institution Bulletin.
- VIII. American Catholic Historical Society Records.
- IX. American Philosophical Society Proceedings.
- X. Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings.
- XI. A photograph of Spangler's Mill Dam in East Earl Township, where fifty Mormon Converts were baptized before emigrating to the Middle West, presented by J. Watson Ellmaker.
- XII. A manuscript history of Donegal Chapter, D. A. R., which was prepared and read by Miss Susan C. Frazer at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Society, in 1917. It was organized April 21, 1892, ranks as the fourth Chapter in Pennsylvania and the fifteenth in the United States. Presented by Miss Susan C. Frazer.

XIII. Report of the New York Public Library.

XVI. Reprt of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

XV. Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

(Signed) Harry Stehman Jr., Librarian.

There were two other interesting and vluable donations, one a book entitled "Extempore on a Wagon" A metrical Narrative of a Journey from Bethlhem, Pennsylvania to the Indian Town of Goshen, Ohio in the Autumn of 1803, by George Henry Loskiel, translated into verse by J. Max Hark—presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

A covered glass jar with stem on which is etched "Michael Zahm Mora-vian Minister, Lititz, 1754 to Judge Emanuel Carpenter."

This piece of glassware was handed down from family to family of descendants of Emanuel Carpenter to the family of Benjamin Z. Shreiner whose widow Mary Steven Carpenter Shreiner presented it to the Lancaster County Historical Society. The jar has a crack in it of considerable length which does not detract from its historical interest.

A unanimous vote of appreciation and thanks was given to all donors. There was one new applicant for membership—Mr. W. C. Allwine, 410 John Street, City.

New members elected are:

Mr. Harry Baughey

Mr. H. S. Witmer.

Mr. Isaac A. Field.

Mrs. Isaac A. Field.

Mr. Clayton H. Hertzler.

The Committee appointed for the Indoor Social to be held at the Iris Club early in May reported that an interesting and attractive program will be offered to the Historical Society and its friends followed by supper and a social hour.

The Treasurer, presented three bills from the New Era Publishing Company for \$143.56. These bills were approved and ordered paid.

Mr. Magee outlined a most interesting itinerary for the Society's Summer Outing which he suggested should be to the Southern end of the county in Drumore Township. Three of the most important of Lancaster County's eminent sons lived here, Dr. David R. Ramsay, General John F. Steele and the father of John C. Calhoun if not that famous statesman himself. A motion was made to have a marker placed along the highway at some convenient place. A partial committee was appointed with Mr. Magee as Chairman. Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Mr. I. C. Arnold, Professor Herbert H. Beck, and Miss Daisy Grubb were mentioned as the nucleus of this committee. It was decided to leave the matter with the Executive Committee for further action.

Mr. Hostetter read a clipping from a Lebanon Evening paper giving an interesting account of the Lebanon Historical Society's Annual Meeting, of February 23.

There were two papers for the Society's consideration and entertainment "A Chinese Soldier in the Civil War" by Mr. W. F. Worner and "Items of Local Interest From the Pennsylvania Gazette 1770 to 1775 by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman.

Both papers were most interesting and much appreciated by those present. A meeting of the Executive Committee was called after the regular meeting adjourned.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Secretary.





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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL, 1, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A SIDELIGHT OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.
BY HON. C. F. LANDIS
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MICHAEL (PART I.)
BY GEORGE ERISMAN
MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921

Laurelton County
Hist. Society

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL, 1, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A SIDELIGHT OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

By HON. C. I. LANDIS

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MICHAEL (PART I.)

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MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 4.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1921

A Sidelight of the War of the Revolution.*

(By HON. C. I. LANDIS)

"With singular regret and concern we are compelled to address you. The good order of the Borough and the very being of its government must depend on the wise and prudent deliberations of the Congress upon an incident of the most alarming nature which lately happened here. We beg leave to offer you a candid and faithful narrative of the facts on which your sentiments will be absolutely necessary.

On the 29th ulto. the late committee of this Borough met on a complaint made to them that a Company formed in Rapho and Manheim Townships had been insulted by a few persons. They thought proper on this application to express their abhorrence of such conduct, and wrote to the members of the Committee of those two Townships to appear at the next mustering of the Company, express their and our disapprobation of such improper proceedings and behavior, and conciliate harmony and friendship. We send you hereby a copy of our letter.

Just before the Committee broke up, they received a second application from two of the chief persons of the Mennonists, complaining that violence and threats had been used by some people to members of that society, because they did not form themselves into military associations, and that some of that religious persuasion had desisted from their usual work by reason thereof; that their members would cheerfully co-operate in the Common Cause except in such Acts as were repugnant to their consciences, and praying the protection of the Committee from any further outrage. We observed to those Appliers probably such conduct had partly arose from abusive or opprobrious language bestowed by some of their denomination against Bodies of people under arms and warmly pressed them to discontinue any such expressions; that while they looked to us for security, we should expect they would take an active part in prevention of future bickerings and animosities. They pledged themselves to the Committee for the performance of those duties, disclaimed such wanton and rude terms, and further went so far as to declare that they objected not to any of their society taking up arms, whose consciences were free in this particular. Upon mature deliberation, it was unanimously resolved by the committee that a number of Hand bills both in English and German (one of which we now inclose to you) should be struck off and dispersed through the county.

We flatter ourselves, Gentlemen, we need use no arguments in vindication of the measure adopted. Our most excellent Charter of Privileges in the very first paragraph was a plain directory for the conduct of the committee. "No one shall be molested or prejudiced because of his conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to do or suffer anything contrary to his religious persuasion." The act of 2 and 13 Gul. 3 confirmed a doctrine so highly agreeable to the spirit of Christianity. When one of the chief grounds of our opposition to the late arbitrary Statutes was the impious destruction of the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, could we sit tamely spectators of equal violence to our own countrymen? Or in the glorious struggle for Freedom, could we deny to others their liberty of conscience?

* (Letter sent by the Committee of Safety in Lancaster to Continental Congress, June 1775.)

But whilst we thought it just and reasonable to discourage licentiousness, we judge it equally right and proper to guard and protect those reputable inhabitants, who nobly appeared in arms in defense of America from scoffs and insult. The bringing such imprudent persons to a proper sense of their misconduct evidently pointed to the Directions of the last Congress with respect to the violators of the Association.

We cheerfully submit the step we have taken to the Hon'ble Congress for their re-examination and opinion. Conscious of having discharged the duties of our fidelity and care, so far as our judgments or understandings directed us, we shall rest satisfied and contented with their determination.

On the afternoon of the 5th Instant when the five companies in this town were assembling, the printer called on a member of the committee with the hand bills. He said an officer had threatened to take them from out of his house with a body of men by force. In a few minutes after another officer came in, who informed the same member that the Companies were greatly dissatisfied with the committee's proceedings and would not muster if any people whatever were excused from bearing arms and associating. He was sincerely sorry for what had happened, and desired to know what could be done to remove the public discontent. The member proposed to him that these persons who excepted against the hand bill should meet together peaceably and appoint a dozen of their body to confer with the committee. If on such conference the committee were convinced of their error, or that the publication of the hand bill would injure the common cause, they would deem it honorable to recede, and perhaps on a free communication of sentiments all matters might be set right. The officer took his leave, having behaved throughout the whole interview with the greatest politeness and good manners.

Five minutes had not elapsed when one of the companies marched towards the Court House. When they had arrived thither, the commanding officer ordered them to halt, but the soldier cried out, "March on! March on!" The officer then left them and with their firelocks in their hands they called at the house of another of the committee, grossly insulted him and demanded that the hand bills should be delivered up to them. The member answered he had them not in his possession. He received for reply that the company would have them at all events. The first mentioned member then came up and avowed his having the papers. The Soldiers, who by this time were joined by many more, insisted repeatedly that they would have the hand bills. They were answered that they should not be delivered up to a body of armed men, who demanded them in that manner that if one of their officers required a copy, it would be delivered to him with pleasure. One of the officers came into the house, and having received a hand bill upon his request went out and delivered it to his men, who immediately affixed it to the whipping post, and then several—of the soldiers fired guns at and consumed it. By this time the town was in great ferment, and this commotion was increased by some persons who either wickedly or ignorantly took pains to mislead the people. No hand bills had been distributed by our committee and very few persons had seen any of them. The tumult after a time subsided somewhat, and the companies proceeded to their exercises, though they mustered but thinly. Some other violence happened on their return after being dismissed by their officers, but these things we hope to be spared the mortifying task of repeating. It gives us exceeding pain to be under the necessity of being thus far particular. Many threats were thrown out against the committee, that burning and some acts of outrage were apprehended. A second smaller party met before the same house where the soldiers had assembled about 10 o'clock at night and insulted the owner, and the door of his house was found tarred and feathered next morning. Yesterday we fondly hoped the popular clamour would have abated and reason resumed her seat in the minds of many. We most ardently wished for this event, but we found on the most minute inquiry that it was in vain to bear up any longer against the torrent.

As we had unfortunately lost the public confidence and would no longer be useful as a committee, we judged it most eligible and prudent to resign the Trust delegated to us, and to request a new election. We accordingly met and after serious consideration signed a paper, which was affixed to the court house door, the copy of which follows:

"The members of the committee having taken into consideration their situation with respect to many of the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster and that their well-meant endeavors to serve the public interests have not proved satisfactory to divers people resident in the said borough, and that should they continue to act any longer as a committee their proceedings may be productive of dis-union and destroy that Peace and good order which they ardently wish to cultivate and maintain, do unanimously resign the trust formerly reposed in them by the worthy inhabitants of the Borough and decline serving as a committee for the future. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the Borough that they proceed to the election of a new committee in their stead and room."

(Signed)

Edw. Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, J. Yeates, Will Atlee, William Bowman, Sebastian Graff, Chas Hall, Christian Voght, Cas. Shaffner, Adam Reigart, Eberhart Michael.

In consequence of the above advertisement we have the pleasure of informing you that a new committee of the Borough has been elected this afternoon. We flatter ourselves the minds of those inhabitants who have been so strongly irritated will now be made easy. Our chiefest views, gentlemen, in now addressing you are, by your salutary counsels, to prevent any future disturbance of the Peace of this opulent town, to strengthen and support the hands of the new committee, and to avoid misconstruction of our conduct. We profess ourselves warmly attached to the true interests of our country, but we deprecate the fatal consequences of public anarchy and confusion. We wish never to see the day when the patriotic spirit of our countrymen shall be the source of our greatest misfortune, when the vigor of government shall be relaxed, and the arms put into the hands of people shall be perverted to instruments of ruin. Your aid and weight in the Continental Congress we are confident will not be wanting in securing to each individual his liberty of conscience and in promoting peace, harmony and good order, so essentially necessary to the well being of the community.

We are, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obed't and very humble serv'ts.

EDW. SHIPPEN
ADAM SIMON KUHN
J. YEATES
WILL ATLEE
CHAS. HALL
SEBASTIAN GRAFF
CHRISTIAN VOGHT
CAS. SHAFFNER
ADAM REIGART
EBERHART MICHAEL

Late members of the committee for the Borough of Lancaster.

The controversy which caused all the trouble was, under the management of the new committee, evidently satisfactorily solved. One of the old members, insulted by the mob, as above stated, may have been Mr. Yeates. It will be observed that, in the communication, care was taken not to mention the names of any of the parties involved. The high state of feeling arising out of the battle of Lexington gave rise no doubt to this dispute.

Autobiography of William Michael (Part I.)

(By GEORGE ERISMAN)

I was born in Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, in April 1768. My father was an European, my mother was a native American. In the struggle for Independence he bore a part,—he entered the American Army in the rank of Captain, pay-master to the German Regiment. At that period the payment to the Continental Army was made in paper money, and always came considerably reduced into the hands of the soldiery. Having a family which he left behind and his pay and emolument, not being sufficient to support him and his family, induced him to relinquish a soldier's life and return to his family. He had been but a short time at home when he was attacked with the nervous fever which in a few days deprived him of his life. The property he left to sustain his family was altogether in cash, which he had put on interest. Payments were made to my mother at a great depreciation, and on the ending of the estate, a reduction of more than half was ascertained, out of which the children were to be supported. I was put as an apprentice to the hatting business, when I was not quite twelve years old. On the day of the expiration of my apprenticeship. I had not a single dollar in my possession, neither had I any claim on my person. The wide world was before me. The day after I was free I entered as a journeyman. I worked hard for six months and was careful of my earnings. My leisure hours were devoted to reading the best authors. I had now laid by about one hundred dollars. The idea of travel entered my head. To see the various parts of the United States was desirable, and a person of my profession will find it not very difficult. My old master had a stepson who at that time was and had been at his house for some time. He had been a rambling unsteady being; he had travelled, not only through the United States, but partly through the world. With him I agreed to go. Powell my fellow traveler had always been accustomed to play "least in sight" whenever he had coin. The day was fixed, preparations made for starting. My money that I had laid by was all in double-looms; I put it on interest; put two guinies and silver pieces in my pocket, determined that should start me. The evening before we started, my knapsack was filled, with a good luncheon of bread and beef. We started in the morning of 23rd of Nov. 1789 about 4 o'clock. The first day of our journey passed tolerably well little occurred worth noticing. In the evening it began to rain. The windows in our room, was much broken, the rain was blown in over our clothes and bedding; in the morning when we took our clothes they were wringing wet. We felt very uncomfortable. I felt a sort of regret leaving home; but I felt ashamed to intimate it.

(Here follow 3 or 4 pages of experiences of William Michael's farther progress in this trip to Baltimore. He started home but retracing his steps to Baltimore to secure the extraction of a cancer. He then proceeds as follows):

The next day I called to see my worthy kinsman Gen. Sticher. The kindness of attention I received from him and Mrs. Sticher is in accord with the exalted opinion I ever had of him. During my stay at his house and by his request and under his arrangement, the opportunity for the extrac-

tion of my cancer was performed. After my consent, he consulted his family physician, Dr. Reuben Gilden, who under the direction of eight of the principal physicians of Baltimore, performed a complete cure, all which time Mrs. Sticher attended me as a mother. Contrary to Mrs. Sticher's wish, I took boarding at Mrs. Philips, a pious sensible lady. I began to work journey-work with Jno and Samuel Gray in which shop there were about 40 hands chiefly Methodists. I continued about 6 months in Baltimore. I then took passage on one of the Packets for Philadelphia; had many passengers and had a very agreeable passage. As we were sailing up the Delaware the Captain observed the vessels in the harbor in mourning. We were informed of the death of Dr. Franklin. About 3 o'clock he was buried. I continued about two weeks in Philadelphia, when I concluded going to New York. I engaged my passage, but that very night I took very sick and was laid up for ten or twelve days. The expenses being heavy, as soon as I was able to stand the fatigue, took my passage for Lancaster. It was in the month of May. I shall never forget the invigorating effect the scenery had on my mind. The next day I arrived in my old place of my nativity. I soon recovered and joined journey-work. In order to be enabled to get into business for myself, I worked hard and saved my earnings carefully. Two weeks after this, I went to Sunbury to visit my relations. Being there three days I returned to Lancaster.

About midsummer 1790 I began to make arrangements to commence business for myself. I gathered in all I had earned by journey-work, went to Philadelphia and bought furs. I laid out nearly all my money. I shall never forget the melancholy I was seized with on my return to Lancaster. We stopped a considerable time at one of the stages. I laid myself down on the grass under the shade of a tree. The most disagreeable ideas entered my mind. My hard earnings laid out; the uncertainty of my succeeding in business, that when the stage was going to start I was in a height of delirium. I soon got better and in the evening arrived in Lancaster. My shop was fitted up in a few days. I took boarding with Mrs. Henry. After a month I changed my boarding place to A. Weaver's house. I did this with a view of becoming acquainted with the farmers. I soon became acquainted with A. Weaver's daughter Susan. An attachment took place. In about two years after she became my wife. During the greater part of the time I boarded at Mrs. Weaver's, I had my shop next door, at B. Hubley's. He had a daughter named Barbara, who had taken into her head to court me. Every attention was paid to me by her parents; when they found that my liking was not on her they done me much injury. The workshop was back. When a customer would come in they would tell them I was out, so that it was thought I was almost always out. I was sustaining a heavy loss as well as reputation. A friend told me of it, on which I immediately determined to give up the shop. The old man and I quarreled about it and were on the eve of having a law suit. His son was a apprentice. His indentures were given up. So we separated. I now enlarged my stock in my new stand: took several apprentices and did very well. In October 1793, I got married. The following year 1794 an insurrection broke out in the western Counties of the State—an open resistance against the excise laws. General Washington called on the eastern Counties for to furnish a certain quota of militia. The spirit of volunteering became prevalent in Lancaster; a great spirit existed, a great number of men volunteered for the defence of the laws. I joined them and on the 1st of October 1794 marched to the westward.

When the Pennsylvania army arrived at Bedford and when we halted a Captain Gamble of the United States Army came into our camp and called on Captain Mosher my Captain, to know if a certain William Michael was in his company and whether I was in camp. Mosher told him I was. Captain Gamble told him he had an order from Colonel Alex Hamilton, to take me, if I were willing to a post for the forwarding and issuing of clothing and military stores for the four armies. Mosher opposed my going; however his authority (C. Gamble's) was not to be resisted. I was called and asked if I was willing. As the duties of the camp became tiresome, many of men sick made the duty harder on the rest, and made me readily accept. Then I was raised without application or solicitation from a private to a deputy issuing commissary. There are four men at all times to wait on me, a liberal compensation, and a good

warm bed to sleep in every night. Who it was that recommended me to Col. Hamilton I have never been able to learn.

On the 27th of Nov. I returned home to Lancaster. In two or three days after, I returned to my business—I obtained from the apprentices what they had been doing—examined my stock. About two weeks afterwards Captain Gamble the Conductor General arrived in town and paid me \$60 per month for my services. In Jan. 1795 a daughter was born in 1797 she died. My father-in-law suggested to me, the advantage of moving to his tavern house near town. I accepted his offer. I also erected a distillery by which I made very little profit.

In 1799 a great contest arose between the Federalists and Democrats respecting the election of Governor. I took part with the Democrats. My friends generally were on the other side. I became prosecuted. In the year 1808 the Democrats elected Simon Snyder Governor, Mr. George Bryan Auditor General. He appointed me his chief clerk. I kept the books of the office for twelve years, the greater part of the time I received \$1100 per annum. In 1810 the Governor's Secretary took lodgings with me. The compensation for boarding etc, was screwed down, so low that I lost about \$400 this year by them. I quit keeping a boarding house from that day. The Governor showed a churlishness towards me. As soon as I perceived it I showed an indifference to him; every time we met, a greater coolness was practiced until neither spoke. What the real cause was many attempted to ascertain; but all failed. Mr. Snyder and I never had an explanation on the subject. By an act of the Legislation the government moved to Harrisburg. I removed my family also in which place I lived with my family nine years, during which period myself and family were much regarded and lived very agreeable. The citizens of Harrisburg at least such as we associated with, were intelligent and hospitable.

The election of 1820 caused a change of government. Joseph Heister was elected. Although a general change was looked for, as far as regards myself none expected it would effect me. I opposed the election of Heister because I was a Democrat and knew him. Findley was misrepresented, Jos. Duncan was appointed Auditor General. Duncan told me there were gentlemen from every part of the State writing in my favor. I observed it was unsolicited. He answered yes. Duncan's character was represented to me that he was a testy disposition. I therefore gave him notice of my declining uniting in his office. The people of Harrisburg could not believe it.

The gentlemen of the town assembled at my house some with saws, some with hatchets, gimlets etc., to cut boards and make up boxes for packing my furniture, a greater evidence of attention never was shown to any person.

On the day of leaving it crowds gathered to take leave of us and one and all crying out, "You must come back in three years."

I moved my family off to Lancaster to a small farm I had bought, formerly the property of my father-in-law, and turned farmer. My brother-in-law, I. H., had the management of it from the year 1820. I soon found that it was high time that it was taken out of his hands.

The summer of 1821 passed heavily on my hands. Having been accustomed to a business life and now having nothing to do, heavy expenses and not earning, made me feel very uncomfortable.

I advertised offering my services adjusting different accounts. None applied to me, but to this I did not feel disappointed—so many persons out of business, others failing, in those trying times, who were hunting and picking up all business that was doing and me being somewhat a stranger, that truly I could not expect to fall into business as soon or as early as might be supposed.

To save an inroad on my purse, I went little into company and seldom to town, unless business of the family called me there. All the work that could be done by son and self did it.

In the fall of 1821 the Democratic principle prevailed. A Democratic treasurer was chosen. Before his election I addressed a letter to him, offering my services. This letter was not handed to him until the day before the election, although it was written three months before. Of course he had to make his arrangements and I was disappointed. My principal desire to get that situation was more to thwart the new Auditor General Duncan than otherwise. Being so well acquainted in settlement of the public accounts of that department I presumed that there could be no doubt respecting me. Mr. Clark provided for some of his friends who perhaps requested it more than I did.

Minutes of Meeting, Friday, April 1 1921.

The April meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building.

The reports of the officers included the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, the financial statement by the Treasurer, and the Librarian's report, all of which were approved.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges: Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Library, February, 1921; Transactions of the Western Reserve Historical Society, October, 1920; National Catholic Welfare Council Bulletin, March, 1921; Publications of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1920; Wisconsin Magazine of History, March, 1921; Reports of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, 1911 to 1920; North Carolina Historical Society Proceedings, 1920; Annals of Iowa, January, 1921.

The thanks of the Society to all donors was expressed by vote.

There were five new applicants for membership, whose names under the by-laws lay over for action until the next stated meeting.

Mr. W. C. Allwein, 410 John Street, City, was elected to membership

Professor Herbert H. Beck, Chairman of the Committee for the Indoor Social at the Iris Club, reported that all plans for the program were completed, the date to be May sixth, the evening of the regular monthly meeting.

D. F. Magee, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration, reported progress.

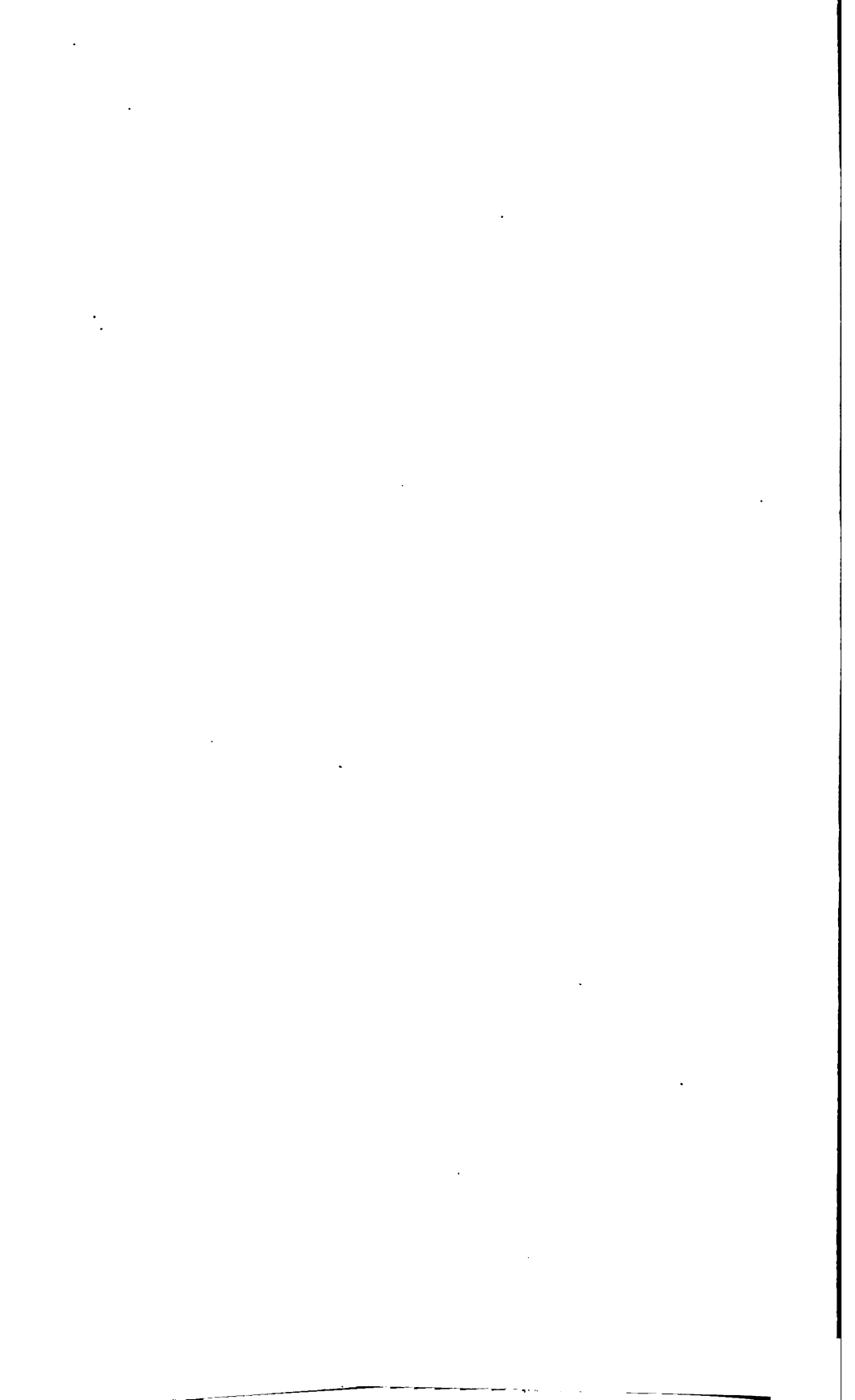
The President, in view of the fact that the Treasurer's work, in addition to his new duties, is too onerous, presented a resolution that the assistant Recording Secretary, Mr. John L. Summy, include in his office the work of Financial Secretary.

There were two papers read. "A Sidelight of the War of the Revolution" being a letter sent by the Committee of Safety in Lancaster to the Continental Congress in June 1775. Edited and read by Hon. C. I. Landis.

The second was entitled "Autobiography of William Michael," (Part 1.) read by Mr. George Erisman.

Upon the reminder that the Librarian had requested an additional book-case, the Chair suggested that the book-case be secured. A vote favorable to this suggestion was passed.

Adaline S. Spindler, Secretary.



THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1896

Meets monthly, first Friday of each month except July and August, in Smith Library Building, North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Holds Spring Social & Literary Entertainments and Summer Historical Meetings, for the public and friends of this Society.

Membership fee \$1.00 with annual dues of \$1.00; Life Membership, \$25.00. Payable to Financial Secretary.

Members are entitled to all the regular publications.

Special papers of historical interest to this locality are desired to be read before this Society.

In order to obtain a permanent home, a building fund has been established for that purpose, to which any one, member or friend of this Society, may contribute. Make checks payable to order of the Treasurer.

The public is invited to attend all regular meetings.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

LANCASTER COUNTY PETITIONS ETC., TO THE
SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1784-1790.

H. H. SHENK

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921



Laureate County
Hist. Society

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

LANCASTER COUNTY PETITIONS ETC., TO THE
SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1784-1790.

H. H. SHENK
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 5.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1921

(Lancaster County Petitions etc, to the Supreme Executive Council-1784 1790)

By H. H. SHENK, State Library, Harrisburg Pa.

It is not my purpose to entertain you this evening with anecdotes or with interesting stories intended to please the ear for a moment, only to be forgotten. It is my purpose rather to present a monograph that will be worth publishing and that will form a permanent contribution to your very valuable publications. I have selected petitions and a few letters that I think fairly well illustrate the varied activities of citizens of Lancaster County during the period covered.

The period is an interesting one in our history, as you well know Mr. Fisk saw fit to name it the Critical Period of American History. The period is marked by many of the characteristics that follow in the wake of every war. Added to this was the uncertainty as to the future of our national government or perhaps better of the confederacy. In Pennsylvania we were operating under the constitution of 1776 and one of the leading features of our government was that of a single assembly instead of the senate and house as provided for by the constitution of 1790. I have endeavored to select documents that throw light not only upon different sections of the county and that bring out prominent names but also such as will enable the student of history to get an insight into the problems that faced the citizen of Lancaster County during this period.

It might be in order to mention here that Lancaster county was represented in the first general assembly which met at Philadelphia November 28th, 1776 by William Brown, Josiah Crawford, William Henry, Alexander Lowrie, Philip Marsteller and Joseph Miller. That in the second assembly which was held at Lancaster November 20th, 1777 the County was represented by James Anderson, William Brown, Ludwig Lauman, Alexander Lowrey, John McMillan and Philip Marsteller and that in the assembly which met at Philadelphia in 1778 Lancaster County was represented by James Anderson, William Brown, John Gillchreest, Curtis Grubb, Alexander Lowrey, and John Smiley. October 25th 1779 by James Anderson, William Brown Junior, Emanuel Carpenter Junior James Cunningham, John Gillchreest, James Jacks, Christopher Kucher, William Porter, John Smiley and John Whitehill. 1780—James Anderson, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, James Cowden, Philip Greenwalt, James Jacks, Christopher Kucher, Alexander Lowrey, Adam Reigart, Mathias Slough and John Whitehill. 1781—James Anderson, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, James Cowden, Philip Greenwalt, James Hacks, Christopher Kucher, Alexander Lowrey, Adam Reigart, Mathias Slough and John Whitehill. On November 12, 1784 the following were declared elected from Lancaster County—Samuel Boyd, William Brown, Emanuel Carpenter, Robert Clark, John Craig, Robert Craig, Andrew Graff, Peter Grubb Junior, John Hopkins, David Jenkins, Alexander Lowrey, James Mercer, Joseph Montgomery, James Morrison, Adam Orth, William Parr, James Porter, George Ross, Abraham Scott, William Stoeck and Joseph Work. October 27th, 1785, Dauphin having now been separated from Lancaster the Lancaster representatives were Samuel John Atlee, Emanuel Carpenter, Edward Hand, Adam Hubley, Alexander Lowrey, Abraham Scott, Joseph Work, March 3rd 1786 William Parr took the place of Edward Hand resigned. The members for Dauphin for this session were Daniel Bradley, Robert Clark,

David Krouse, Adam Orth. October 26, 1786 Samuel J. Atlee; who died November 1786, Emanuel Carpenter, Adam Hubley, George Ross and Joseph Work. November 1, 1788, James Clanson, James Cunningham, Henry Dering, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins, Alexander Lowrey. November 2nd, 1789 James Clanson, James Cunningham, Henry Dering, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins, John Miller.

During this period the state was governed by the Supreme Executive Council a prominent member of which was Samuel J. Atlee who was also a commissioner to the Indian Tribes of New York as the minutes of the Council as well as a letter written by him will show. Among the petitions there is one or more referring to contested election cases in which it was charged that men who were not qualified were permitted to vote. Under the constitution of 1776 and the laws enacted in conformity therewith each district selected two men to be justices of the peace only one of whom was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council. Bitter disputes arose at these elections where only freeholders were permitted to vote and these contests were frequently referred to the council.

With reference to the work of Samuel J. Atlee as one of the commissioners to treat with the New York Indians at Fort Stanwix the writer respectfully suggests that it will be quite worth while for some member of the Historical Society to prepare a paper on this subject more particularly of course in so far as it relates to the work of Mr. Atlee.

(Letter from Col. Hubley in Favour of Capt. Zeigler to His Excellency John Dickenson Esq., President of Pennsylvania.)

Lancaster, June 22nd, 1784.

Sir:

We are informed that a body of Troops are shortly to be raised, by the United States, and that Pennsya. will have to furnish a part of them.

Permit me to solicit your Excellency's Interest in favour of Capt. David Zeigler (late of the Penna. Line) for one of the Companies. He is a Gentleman of an excellent character, and one whose zeal in our late glorious struggle has been very conspicuous, he early entered the service, and Continued to the end of the War, in which he distinguished himself as an attentive, brave and intelligent officer, and his general conduct has been uniformly deserving of applause; any attention paid him will be most respectfully acknowledged by

Your Excellency's most obt. and
very hum. Servt.

Adm. Hubley jr.

(To the Supreme Executive Council)

Lancaster August, 16th, 1784.

Sir:

The Council having appointed me to the Care of the Barracks, Public store house and Powder magazine in this Town, I beg leave to inform them that one of the Gable Ends has lately been broke down by the fall of a Chimney from that part of the Barracks which was lately sold. This accident has laid open some of the rooms and will receive much injury by the weather indeed the whole of the Barracks are in a ruinous situation and unless a new roof is put on the whole Barracks will be destroyed in a short time.

I am Sir your
Hble. Servt.

X John Shriber.

In vol. 14, p. 186 of the Colonial Records under date of Aug. 28, 1784, there appears a very interesting minute of the proceedings in council, in which the above named Samuel J. Atlee and others were given a large quantity of goods with which to make peace with the Indians. The powers and duties of the said Atlee et al as commissioners also appear in the said minute, as the whole is already in print in the Colonial Records, reference to it here is all that is necessary.

(Petition of Thomas Whiteside and others)

Sept. 10th., 1784.

To his Excellency the president and Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania The Petition and Remonstrance of a number of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bart and Colerain in the lower end of Lancaster County humbly sheweth that on the 28th. Ult., a Petition was presented to his Excellency the President representing an election held on the eighth of June last in sd. district in order to choose two fit persons for the office of magistrate, when by fraudulent and collusive means in admitting a number of persons to a vote who were not entitled to that privilege by law together with mean and undue influence previous to sd. election, Joseph Miller was first upon the return to support which complaint we can produce the testimony of Paul Ralston, John Baird, John Anderson and others. And whereas the prayer of said petition was rejected and a legal investigation of the proceedings respecting said election refused we would once more request your honorable body to grant us the privilege to which as Freeholders and Freemen of the Commonwealth we are entitled by law as the subversion of said election will not only redress a grievance which must otherwise be borne by your petitioners with much reluctance but will also give a check to rising corruption which if cherished may soon become so prevalent as to pervert the very design of Elections and destroy the privilege of elective power.

Thomas Whiteside
John Paxton
Alex Lewis
Andrew Work
Jacob Bollstone

(Petition of Christian Wirtz and Son)

Sept. 23rd., 1784

To the Supreme Executive Council, of the State of Pennsylvania, the petition of Christian Wirtz and Son, respectfully sheweth that they have imported eight pieces of superfine Broadcloths and two pieces of Coatings in the Ship Commerce Captain Thomas Truxton from London, which are considerably damaged, they therefore request of council an order of Survey, to the wardens of the port, that the same may be examined, and the necessary measures forwarded for sale of said goods, for the benefit of the insurers, as they are now in a very perishable state.

(Letter from the Honorable S. Atlee)

Pequea, Lancaster County, Nov. 18th., 1784

Sir:

I take the first opportunity to inform council of my arrival last evening at my own house, to take a few days rest and refreshment, after the most fatiguing piece of business I ever undertook.

I have the great pleasure of reporting that, that part of our mission which respected the Northern Tribes has been concluded to our utmost wish, and I trust will be fully satisfactory to the State. The consequences we must leave.

Col. Johnston has begged a few days to see his family, when we shall sell off the remaining part of our tract which I fear will be much more

disagreeable than the former, by reason of the advanced season of year, I mean our western duty, we hope however, should we return safe to be able to report upon that business with equal satisfaction to ourselves and constituents.

The deed from the six nations for its greater security we thought proper Col. Johnston should take with him, but upon second consideration, I thought best to have it with us and have apprised him thereof. Should council be desirous of seeing it, he will have the pleasure of laying it before them for their perusal.

Until my arrival I heard little of the contents subsisting respecting the late election, particularly of this county, my unfortunate absence upon publick business in October last prevented my declaring against an election of Councillers for this County, which had I been present I think should have done, judging myself fully entitled to a seat in the Executive for three years, from the preceding election. This, I think I have full authority for, from the 19th. section of the form of government which says "for the present (that is the year 1777) the supreme Executive Council shall consist of twelve persons chosen in the following manner, and after the first choice in 1777. The successive Councillers shall be chosen for three years and no longer.

By this clause, I think myself entitled for two years longer to a seat in the Council. Nothing but the important public duty assigned me (could prevent my attendance and demanding my seat but trusting in the wisdom and impartial Justice of Council and determining shortly to proceed to the westward must defer it, until our return to make our final report.

Granting a right of election for a Councillor, the last October which I by no means do) I think any pretensions strengthened (if possible) by a great majority of my Constituents having declared for me which I trust will be found (if the matter shall be thought worthy of cool and full investigation.)

The election of the district of Paxton returning about eight hundred votes, I understand has been held without the Judges, etc., being legally qualified, and that not more than one hundred and fifty or at most two hundred voters present.

Complaints are likewise made against the exorbitant numbers returned from the district of Lebanon, the disproportion of the voters present being nearly similar to that of Paxton.

Mere making of right and not of choice has induced me thus fully to write to your Excellency and Council for be assured Sir, I find more real enjoyment and satisfaction in one weeks residence with my Family and Friends, than I have experienced in all the nine or ten years attendance upon the Duties of the public.

I have the Honour to be Sir
your Excellencies and the Councils most
obedient and most Hble. Servt.
Saml. J. Atlee.

His Excellency Jno. Dickinson Esqr. Presidt.

It will be interesting to note that the services of Mr. Atlee and his fellow commissioners were altogether successful in their efforts to negotiate with the six nations at Fort Stanwix, as a message from President Dickinson and the Supreme Executive Council to the General Assembly February 26, 1785 indicates. This message is published on page 159, of the Votes of Assembly of Pennsylvania of the years 1784-1785 and also in the Messages etc. of the Governors in the Fourth Series of Pennsylvania Archives.

"Petitions Against Extending Market On High Street, Phila."

The following petitions from the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster

praying that the market house in High street within the city of Philadelphia may not be extended farther westward are I believe the most valuable documents of the kind in existence. They indicate the extent to which Lancaster County farmers were interested in the Philadelphia markets and the lists of names of signers including as they do those of residents of what are now the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin constitute an unusually valuable contribution to the history of Lancaster County. After the publication of this paper by the Historical Society the writer predicts that descendants of Lancaster countians from all over the United States will express a desire to see the original lists in the Division of Public Records in the State Library of Harrisburg. These petitions are without date but in the Votes of Assembly of Pennsylvania 1784-1785 there appears this minute. "Petitions from a considerable number of the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, were read, praying the Market-house in High street, within the city of Philadelphia, may not be further extended westward. Ordered to lie on the table."

It is needless to say that many of the names are difficult to trans-literate but it is believed that as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is possible under such circumstances has been attained.

(Petition Against Extending Market on High St.)

Read April 1, 1785.

To the General Assembly of Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania The Memorial and Petition of divers Freemen of the County of Lancaster Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists stand informed, that repeated applications have been made to the honourable House, for a law to extend the Market House on High Street, still farther westward.

That it is of great importance to the Farmer to have a ready access with his wagon into the heart of the city; The price of his produce, and the readiness of sale, greatly depend upon it; There he can most easily purchase such goods as he may have occasion for, and best inform himself of the lowest price at which they are sold. While, on the contrary, if he be obliged to remain at the outskirts of the city, there are fewer purchasers for his produce, he is at greater difficulty to obtain what he wants to purchase, and more liable to be imposed on by the few traders who may reside there.

That High Street, from its great width, is well calculated for accomodating wagons, while they remain in the city; but the other streets are too narrow as to be extremely inconvenient—That even that street, wide as it is, has lately often been much crowded, and that increase of wagons is so great, as must soon render a want of room for them a distressing circumstance—That the farmer who brings his produce from a great distance, in wagons, may as reasonably expect accomodations, while he remains in the city, as those who bring their produce a smaller distance on horseback—That while there is no other suitable place than High Street, yet provided for the reception of great number of wagons, there are many other convenient places for those who bring their produce on horseback, and which may be extended to any degree of convenience.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that until some large open square, near the centre of the trading part of the city, can be obtained for the reception of wagons, the entrance into the heart of the city by High Street, may not be any further interrupted, or prevented, by any means whatever.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will etc.

Petition Number One

Those marked * signed their names in German.

Paul Zantzing	Philip Beyer*	Isaac Long*
John Offner	Christian Kagey*	Chria Brubacher*
Charles Boyd	John Brand	John Lapelhoun (?)
John Longanecre	Abraham Mayer*	John Fisher
Hannes Lieb*	Martin Bar	Isaac Baer*
John Pfautz*	Jacob Wihelm	Steffan Meyer*
George Schwartz*	Jaco Schneider*	Johannes Schumacer*
Robert Moore	Jacob Hostetter	Abraham Peter*
Thomas Turner	Johannes Schwar*	Johannas Noackr*
Joseph Schenck	Abraham Brubacher	Phillip Becker*
Jacob Shloffft*	John Kauffman	Abraham Peter*
Hannss Witmer*	Peter Miller*	Jacob Nye*
Michael Zartman*	Christian ()*	Peter Stauffer*
Jacob Zartman	Christian Merckel*	Abraham Huber*
Alexander Zartman*	Georg Rub*	Abraham Carpenter
Emanuel artman*	Friedrich Schob*	Michael Forner
Bentik Eschleman	Peter Maurer*	Adam Dambach*
John Hamaker	Johannes Lang*	Henry Van Vleck Jur.
Johannes Koeller*	Joseph Martin*	his
Christian Kauffman	Haness Frantz*	Henry X Shopp
John Pflieger	Georg Dut* (Gut?)	mark
Johannes Langenecker*	John Shenk	Johannes Martin*
Henrich Miller	Abraham Dohner*	Leonhart Rickert*
Philib Rank*	Adam Weber*	Jacob Strobel*
Michael Rautz*	Jacob Stahl*	Christian Schenk*
Andreas Herschey*	Abraham Reiff*	Henrich Kauffman*
Jacob Herschy*	Johannes Wendt*	Samuel Hege*
Christian Meyer*	Jonas Wittwer*	Michael Boghman
Jost Brand*	Jacob Brubacher	George Graff
Ulrich Weltmer*	Jacob Ludwick*	Martin Speck*
Jacob Graeff*	Michael Vankennen	Hannes Kuntz*
Johannes Nichlaus*	Johannes Mosser*	Jacob Gemberling*
Manuel Herr*	Christian Harschi*	Samuel Stemt*
Daniel Lehman*	Friedrich Schwartz*	John Graff
Peter Hege*	Frantz Hopp*	Jacob Krebielll
Christian Herr*	Michal Cagee*	Sebastian Nese
Philip Hess*	David Bender*	Abraham Huber*
Abraham Gisch	Christian Erb	Simon Schneider*
William Huggins	John Johnsen	Christian Huber*
Andreas Kauffman*	Abraham Wittmer	Samuel Stentz
Andrew Shober	Henerrich German*	Henrich Neff*
his	Vallentin Whitmeyer*	James Keyes
Marks X Nagel	Conrad Schreck*	Gorg Seltrich*
merk	Stofel Winter*	Jacob Erhart*
Christian Stauffer*	Mich Wittmer*	Hannes Horst*
Johannesh War*	his	John Eby
John Leaman	Michael M. Witmer	Johannes Wittmer*
George Bard	mark	William Bischoff*
Hans Frey*	Daniel Baum*	Sammuel Rihen*
Abraham Stauffer*	Hanis ()*	Andreas Scholl*
Jacob Kindrick	Daniel Bard*	David Neidig*
Abraham Doner*	Isaac Neff*	Georg Rathvon*
George Webb	Jacob Stehman*	Christian Staufar
Gerg Illig*	Henrich Brubacher*	Henry Rovau
	Jacob Greiner*	Samuel Funck*

Abraham Cerpar*	his	Jacob Brubacher*
Henry Breneman	David X Elgen	Jos. Wright
Mardin Bard*	mark	Willm Wright
Matheis Duncel*	Michael Funck*	Christian Weissler*
Jacob Meyer*	his	Jacob Mayer*
Will Webb	Philip X Brenner	Abraham Zerfass*
Samuel Bar*	mark	Paul Traut*
John Huber	David Kauffman*	Johannes Getz*
Henrich Wilhelm*	Baltzer Schortzer*	Gerg Schub*
Isaac Kauffman*	John Hostetter	Adam Dietz*
Henrich Vaug*	Christian Hostetter*	Christoff Stech*
Samuel Huber*	Joseb Schuerch*	Isaac Kuntz
William Evans	Joseph Charles	Johanes Leman*
John Binkley	Christian Brug*	Michael Gerber*
Jacob Steiner*	Henrich Baer*	Andres Bar*
Christ'ian Steiner*	Jonathan Jones	Joseb Brubacher*
Henrich Hiestand*	Herman Long	Andres Gerber*
Christian Stauffer*	Jacob Ebersol*	Martin Mayer*
his	Abraham Buchwalter*	Henrich Ruth*
Henry O. Bletzer	Jacob Landis*	Jacob Geyer*
mark	George Messersmith	Henrich Ruth*
Ludwig Stotz*	Frederick Sheaffer	Henrich Beyer*
John Gillard	Michael Gottschall*	Jacob Rothenauer*
Valledin Kress*	Georg Illig*	Georg Geyer*
Adam Keller*	Michael Gerber*	Conrad Lantz
Samuel Mayer*	Jacob Mayer*	Johan Schultz*
Christian Martin*	John Landes	Dewalt Schmidt*
Ludwig Uhler*	Michael Pime	Jacob Bassler*
Peter Allbright	John Sponhower	Peter Stotz
Lanhart Klein*	Peter Resh	Solomon Herman*
Christian Loneneker*	John Light	Ludwig Wohlfarth
Johannes Frey*	Michael Ruedner	George Rack*
Martin Mayer*	John Newcomer	Daniel Weber*
Peter Leman*	Abraham Stiberlry	David Landres*
Henrich Beh*	Johan Schontz*	Benjamin Landes
Johannes Bar*	Jacob Johnson	John Shaefer
John Pfliniger*	Christian Zimmerman*	Henrich Kaslroth*
his	Hans Zimmerman*	Jacob Martin*
Matthias X Wendnagel	Jacob Eberle*	Andreas Riem
mark	Christian Miller *	Lorentz Herckelroth*
Andrew Hartman	Johannes Hun*	Michael Barr*
Peter Maurer*	Jacob Messersmith	Henry Miller
Philip Schaum*	Anthon Beck*	John Miller
Martin Huber*	Johannes Odenwalt*	Stofel Drawinger*
Henrich Paulus*	Ludwig Urband*	Jacob Sontag*
Jacob Bamberger	Hanes Kurtz*	John Knaeussle*
Joseph Bamberger*	Jacob Rupp*	Henrich Geyer*
Jas. Patterson	Abraham Garber*	George Kappes
his	Saml. Patterson	Abraham Baer*
Martin X Hambright	Jacob Reisht	Peter Fohrney*
mark	Peter Gerber*	Christian Fahrney
Gerg. Hambrecht*	John Neidig*	Martin Wohlfarth
Abraham Kege*	Christian Herman*	Christian Oblinger*
Matteis Marret*	Samuel Neudig*	George Feather
Isaac Horschil*	Christian Herr*	Johannes Kraus*
Michel Gerber*	John Ween	John Oblinger
Jacob Lang	Isaac Miller*	Ludwig Bronner*

Adam Hirschberger*
 Jacob Wolf*
 John Snyder
 Jonathan Rowland
 Christian Knopp*
 Stoffel Waltz*
 William Heidler*
 Sigmüt Klein*

John Detweiler
 Benjamin Bucher
 Jacob Sponhauer*
 Daniel Hintner*
 JJohannes Gessler*
 Jacob Stiben*
 Frantz Lambert*
 Johannes Kauffman*

Christian Stübely
 Gottlieb Youngman
 Jacob Youngman
 Paul Weltzel*
 Johannes Kneussli*
 Samuel Huber*
 John Gerber
 Christion Kroft*

(Note) Petition No. 2 is Missing

Petition No. 3

Fred Seeger
 Jacob Huber*
 Henrich Merkly*
 David Diffenderfer
 Earl Mullr*
 Peter Eaker
 George Stone
 Johannes Stein*
 Thos. Henderson
 John Wilson
 Jacob Beck
 Georg Voltz*
 James McConnell
 Wm. Cloud
 John Markly
 Alexander Wilson
 John Armor
 John Gordan
 John Wilson
 John Sensenig
 Hans Huber*
 Joseph Huber*
 John Devenderfer
 George Devenderfer
 Jacob Diefenderfer*
 Jacob Diefendorfer*
 Solomon Dietz
 John Miller
 John McMullen
 Joseph Beggs
 Wm. Beggs
 John Beggs
 Henry Hambright
 Ludwigh Ranck or
 Rauck*
 Andw. Givan
 Alexander Martin

Thomas Kittera
 Wm. Smith
 Amos Evan
 William hand, senr.
 Michael Steven
 Daniel Gehr
 David Witwer
 Daniel Houston
 John sinsinigh
 Jacob Widler
 John Grey
 John Jinkin, Jur.
 John Gonter
 Robert Liggaet
 George Rione
 Adam Rauck*
 John Rees
 Joseph Whitshill
 Daniel Beck
 Robert Good
 Henry Hildebrand
 John Davis
 Hannes Voltz*
 Harman Skiles
 Jacob sintzenig
 James Martin
 Jacob Schaffner
 Alexr. Mcilvain
 John Zell
 Christoph. Grosch*
 Jacob Kautz*
 Daniel Kouts
 George Blumer
 Joseph Zimmerman*
 Georg Matter*
 David Wishart
 Isaac Eby

Adam Zimmerman
 John Huber, Senr.
 Georg Martin*
 Peter Smith
 Daniel Watwer
 Jacob Schafer*
 Georg Leonhard*
 Wm. Dietz
 George Weaver
 Jacob Glaster, Junr.*
 Michael Hildebrand*
 Henry Peter
 Robert Wright
 Andreas Kolb*
 Mathias Shirk
 Owen Bruner
 Vallendin Petter*
 James Watson, Juner
 James Wallace
 James Watson
 William Hemons
 John Davies
 Samuel Merchal
 Zacchs. Davis
 Hanss Zentzen*
 Marte Marten
 Barger Schenck*
 Marten Roth*
 Henrich Rodacder*
 Danl. McKee
 Hugh Thomson
 Henry Weever, Jur.
 Jacob Roth
 Gorg Lenroth*
 Martz Zwinden (?)*
 Peter Bentz*
 Henry Zern*

Petition No. 4

Adam Miller
 Jacob Andrew
 Ludwick Andrew
 Christian Bowman
 John Bowman
 Benjamin Gorges*
 Thomas Davis
 George Werner
 John Hetter
 Jacob Keller Junr.
 Hans Jacob Keller*
 Wendel Hupshman
 Johannes Muller*
 Adam Nees
 Abraham Graeff*
 Joseph Heffle
 Thoms. Locquier
 Abraham Klein*
 Johannes Lutz*

Casper Schmidt*
 Daniel Fahnestock*
 Casper Fahnestock*
 James Wright
 Charles Fahnestock
 Andreas Pifer
 Marcus Montelius
 Abraham Hirschberger*
 Jacob Rehm*
 Lenhard Keller*
 John Sheaffer
 Adam Weitzel
 Phillib Epprecht*
 Adam Mosser*
 Christian Waber*
 Bernhard Reiger*
 Joseph Groff*
 Christian Frantz*
 Jacob Bower

Andrew Ream Jun.
 Fillib Dock*
 Georg Dock*
 Fillib Dock Yung*
 John Norton
 John Wolff
 Edward Rehford
 James McNeely
 James Mcfaden
 Anthony Ellmaker
 Heinrich Steinbrick*
 Georg Lenard*
 Henrich Schmidt*
 James Johnston
 Emig Schneiter
 Jacob Schowalter*
 Gabriel Davis
 Edward Good
 David McKee

Petition No. 5

William Busch*
 Melcher Rutisili*
 John Borkholder
 Michael Hess
 John Groff
 Henrich Muller*
 John Nelan
 Johan Sharff*
 Henrich Mayer*
 Martin Lauman*
 Lewis Lauman, Jr.
 Stephen Martin
 Johannes Graff*
 Hannes Barrens*
 Wm. Sawyer Jr.
 Robert McCallen
 William Sawyer Senr.
 Faldin Greinaer*
 Fr. Denken Miller
 Joel Ferree
 Sam Lefever
 Emanuel Ferree
 Isaac Ferree
 Johannes Mun
 Conred Mann*
 Michel Wenger*
 Johannes Horst*
 Gorg Deier*
 his
 John H. Frantz
 mark
 George Kugler
 Archibald Steel
 Samuel Eby
 Hannas Herschi*
 Joseph Jagi*
 Jacob Bar*
 Christian Brand*
 Mardin Becker*
 Johannes Neuhart*
 Hans Schenck*
 Christian Eschlman*
 Lewis Peters

John Huber
 Rudy Herr*
 Henrich Landes*
 Jacob Killheffer
 Michael Diffenderfer*
 Adam Fonderau
 Michael Hock*
 Robertus Waller*
 Johannes Schmidt*
 Petter Brown
 Michael Siegrist*
 Daniel Melone
 Wm. Bausman
 Matthias Young
 Philip Gloninger, Jr.
 Philip Leonard
 Phillip Difendafer
 Filib Finck*
 Phillip Dietrich*
 Christian Neaff
 John Bausman
 Andreas Bausman*
 Frederick Bausman
 William Crabb
 Phillip Schumacher*
 Joshua Haines
 Jno. Bowman
 John McFarland
 Jno. McKinnle
 James Laird Snr.
 Shem Grabell*
 Joseph Mischler*
 Ludwig Casler Junior
 Hendrix Ruthy*
 Christian Eby
 Sebastian Keller
 Jacob Schoneder*
 (Illegible)
 Martin Frey*
 Michael Rahm

Daniel Hirschi*
 Georg Wohlfarth*
 Jacob Rahm
 Hannes Frantz*
 Robt. Templeton
 Johannes Ebersohi*
 Jas. Porter
 Jas. McMillen
 Tho. Wiggins
 Andrew Berreyhill Senr.
 James Caldwell
 Andrew Moore
 Everard Gruber
 Frederick Rathvon
 Jacob Eshleman
 William Young
 Daniel Bradley
 Jas. McCreight
 John Ensworth
 Josias Espy
 Isaac Harrison
 Jas. Dixon
 David Witmer
 Fredk. Snyder
 Simon Snyder
 John Graeff
 John Boughman
 Martin Baer*
 Abraham Newcomer
 Michael Schenck*
 Christian Borrell*
 Benjamin Leslie
 Adam Weber*
 Jacob Brubacher*
 Henrich Dorr
 Daniel Bollinger*
 John Ward
 Hans German*
 Michael Bender*
 Henrich Scheubly*
 Christian Kauffman*
 Johannes Rohrer*

Note: No. 6 is Missing

Petition No. 7

Christoph Ziblot*	Thomas X Atkinson	Hans Lichtald*
Michael Miller*	mark	Conradt Diel*
Hannes Schee*	Hans Grof*	Henrich Durckes*
Harris Schnebli*	Daniel Stroh*	Henrich Schnatterley*
Jacob Vicks*	Adam Leobart*	Jacob Snevely
Andon Carmeni*	Michael Uhler*	George Strow
Leonhart Imel*	Ellick Martin	John Scully
Peter Miller*	John Rohr	Casper Jost*
Jacob Bicher*	seni	Jacob ()*
Hannes Daner*	Georg X Trung*	sein
Sebastian Wolf	merck	Hanes X Richert*
Jno Philip Peck	Hans Licht Jung*	merck
Johanes Imel*	James Long	Michael Breidebach*
his	Peter Schmitt*	Nicalaus Bechler*
Jacob X Snee	Jacob Weaver	Hans Ulrich Schnebli*
mark	Johannes Fischer*	Michel Theiss*
Christ. Peck	Peter Fischer	Georg Hock Ald*
Philip deboi	()	Friedrich Stover*
Abraham Diel	Casber Ellinger*	Caspar Stover*
Johan Henner	George Ellinger, Ald*	Peter Miller
Casper Jost (Yung)*	Casper Lob*	John Krause
Henrich Schnatterly	George Bacman	Christophel Ambrosius*
Abraham Hell	his	Phillip Fernsler*
Johannes Merckel	Abraham X Ramsey	Michel Miller*
his	mark	Adam Rice
Joseph X Krause	Abraham X Smut	James McClane
mark	his	Johannes Reuther*
Philip Weiss	mark	Johannes Stein*
Leonard Toops	Wm. Rine	George Ellinger Jur
Jacob Eichenberner Jung	Andrew Krause	Jacob Weirich*
Adam Rine	Lenhart Kohler*	George Schnebly*
John Macher	his	Casber Yung blut*
Henrich Seyler	John I. D. Dutweiler	David Krause
Bartel Rickert	mark	John Stoehr
John Shultz	Michael Killinger	George Reinahl*
Peter Ambrosius	Necolous Strone	Philip Mies*
his	John Dups	

Petition No. 8

Peter Martin	Hannes Schaffer*	John Kemyer*
Martin Mohler*	Abraham Cerpar*	Peter Schwartzmeler*
George Gotz*	Mark Martin	Leonhard Rotig
Philip Beck	Aberham Schefer*	() Rohland*
Jost Miller*	Bearnhard Feather	Jacob Nagly
Henrich Miller*	George Rock	Jacob Neagly Jur.
John Smith	Jacob Carpenter	Johannes Zoller*
Michael Bitzer*	Peter Farni*	George Lick*
Baltzer Gotz*	George Miller	Peter Snider
Jacob Landes*	Abraham Fahrny	Joseph Inebenet
Solomon Mayer	Johannes Martin*	Joseph Willis
Johannes Urig*	Jacob Heist*	Conrad Myer*

Mark Grove
 Charles Hasaker
 Christian Forney
 John Senseny
 Andreas Heldler*
 George Rap*
 Michael Lehman*
 Ludwig Lehman*
 Frantz Brumbach*
 Christian Meier
 Duest Leman* (?)
 Christian Reuckanet*
 Christian Rorbach*
 Salaman Hermann*
 Frederick Ream
 Johan Leinbach*
 John Oblinger
 Johannes Schillug*
 George Stober*
 John Meier
 Joseph Flickinger
 Christoph Oberlen*
 John Martin
 Peter Swartz
 Jacob Groff
 Henrich Hackman*

George Rouy
 Andreas Wiessler*
 David Schurg*
 Wendel Martin
 Phillb Buch*
 Michael Oberlin*
 Adam Oberlin*
 Hannes Bucher*
 Jacob Eunaht*
 Georg German*
 Johannes German*
 Peter Danner*
 Michael Groff*
 Phillb Hauck*
 Stophel Schurb*
 Henrich Bar*
 Christoph Miller*
 Benedict Bucher*
 Conrad Holssinger*
 Abraham Brubacher*
 David Rolland
 Martin Bar*
 Michael Reuter*
 John Sponhower Jur.
 Jacob Sponhower
 Mathias Drueckenbrod*

Martin Wohlfart
 Daniel Carpar
 (Illegible)
 Bern () () eutzer*
 Michel Schreck*
 Stofel Gessel*
 Abraham Kneislle
 Johan Kleunn*
 Georg Hoh*
 Philip Kreig
 Henrich Bauer*
 Samuel Nees
 Martin Bentz*
 Michael Kneisli*
 William Willis
 Cristian Holdner*
 Henrich Dulban*
 Cristian Webar*
 Michael Fuchs*
 John Gertner*
 Wilhelm Schwunt*
 Peder Feder
 Henrich Feder*
 Adam Brua
 Wendel Traut*

Petition No. 9

Jonattan Mollor (?)*
 Peter Diller
 Michael Hildebrand
 peter borckholter*
 hannis brubacher*
 Zacheus piersol
 Antross bohr*
 John Eaby
 John Senseny
 Jacob Mumah*
 Johannes roth*
 John Greiss*
 henrich schneider*
 bennet (?) Gorman*
 Nicolaus Hand*
 Georg hildebrand*
 Peter Gut
 Elijah Hudson
 Johannes beitzer*
 Michael Brauss*
 Christian holl
 Joseb Groff*
 Henry Zuber*
 Aberham Groff*
 Samuel Weber*
 Jao ber*
 John McCall
 Peter Grim*
 hans Weber*
 Jorg Ihle*

Jacob Snavely
 Michael ber*
 Johannes Voraus*
 Adam Braun*
 David Graf*
 Christian Rudt*
 Georg Kayser*
 Daniel schmitt*
 David Reiff*
 Daniel bosshor*
 Peter Sharp
 henrich guht*
 Hiness Yortt*
 Georg Weber*
 John Golding
 Chonrat Menser*
 henrich Weber*
 Martin huber*
 John Yondt
 Valintin Rank*
 Michael Hauze
 Petter Finney (?) or
 Funey*
 John Suck
 Lodowick Reel*
 herich steinbrick*
 sein
 Eelig X Gatt*
 merg

Atam ramborger*
 Jacob Jorter*
 Robt. Cowan
 filib schoffer*
 Nicohaus Weber
 henrich stouffer*
 John Wilson
 John Crawford
 henrich Kintzer*
 Christian burkolter*
 Jacob holl
 Michel schnoter*
 John Sheafer
 Antross Meynno*
 Robert Wallace, Junior
 Cristian rutt*
 Jacob weber*
 Jacob Hiefer*
 John Rutter
 Samuel Stoufer*
 Joseph Haines
 Conrad Falmstock
 Samuel Crabil
 Adam Swope
 John Hinkle
 Abraham Wolfe
 Philip Killian*
 Johannes Weber*
 Andrew Yount

Petition No. 10

Abraham Carpenter
John Demlinger
Jacob Kerner*
Constantine Menaugh
William Connel
Charles McClung
Michael Meyer*
Benjn Williams
Martin Carpenter
John Venner
David Thomas
Abraham Lefever
Henry Hersh
John Harr
Poul trout
Nicolaus Seregus*
Benjamin Harr
Samuel Lefever, Jun.
Jacob Beck*
Joseph Lefever
Hugh McCalla
Edward Davies
Hugh McClung

Charles McCowen
Henry Carpenter
Christian Hartman
George Trout
Abraham Trout
John Rowe
Franciscus rawen (?)
John Smith
Saml. Stambaugh
James Quigly
Jacob Stambaugh
Rudolph Penenger
Adam Cremor
Peter Larche
Martin Cockesberger
Daniel Ferree
John Ferree
William Linvill
Peter Feree
John Sherts
Jacob Shertz
Martin Kendig
William Ferree
Jacob Bakers

Jacob Ferree
John Trober
Matthias Slaymaker
John Shoafstall
Philip Ferree
ludwig roth*
John Foster
Philip Caplan
William Price
John Powell
William Foster
Matthew McClung, Sr.
William Patton
Mattw. McClung, Junr.
Mattw. Leetch
Wm. Reynolds
Fredrick White
Andw. Ferree
Adam Byerly
Daniel Shoefstall
John Shoefstall
Jacob Ferre
Isaac peck

Petition No. 11

(This is the only petition headed Lancaster & York Counties)

Saml. Wright
John Storm.
Ande Graphff (?)*
Henrich Steiner*
Thomas Windlert
Adam Speck*
Petter Brubacher*
Philip Sprecher*
Charles Lorton
Michel Heller
Peter Yung*
David Dutt*
his
Matheas X Stauffer*
mark
Andrew Cox
John Mishy

Conrad Handschu*
John Handschu*
Adam Lutz*
Hannes Lutz*
Stoffel Nagel*
Wilhelm Boz*
his
Chrn X Bamberg
mark
Johannes Held
Daniel Baker
Abraham Wittmer*
Abraham Wohlgemuth*
George Hommer
Henrich Schorck*
Benjamin Mayer
Daniel Nagle

John Becker
Titus England
Ernest Rafesnider
Abraham Vantros
Jacob Gerhart*
Petter Bricker*
Godlib Hartman
John Arnstol
John Sheaffer
Fridrich Worntz*
Henry Pinkton
George Gresinger
Jacob Demeler
Joseph Seydenspinner
John Haldeman
Conrad Negla*

Petition No. 12

John Shillen Jr.
Jacob Shillen
Jacob Sontag
David Landes
Jacob Landes
John Landes
Abraham Landes
Samuel Kealler
David Herschberger*
Jacob Keller*

Johannes Furman*
Jacob Scherb*
Jacob Oberlin*
Henrich Herschberger*
Lawrence Ludwick
George Seller
Christian Graf*
Hannes Schmidt*
John Bitzer
Joseph Wenger*
Christian Oblinger

Adam Hiesner*
Henrich Heugal*
Adam Dreish
Adam Scheuner*
Daniel Rich
George Weaver
George Willard*
Hannes Koch*
Ludwig Weber*
Paul Fuhrman*

Note: Petition not numbered but indorsed as received in Council.

April 1st, 1785.

Michael Gundacker	Adam Messencope	Ditrick Cump
Benjamin Beane	Johannes Braun*	Isazk Kendrick*
Joshua King	Michael Rudesili*	Johannes Hereman*
Ruti Funck*	Michel Wengart*	Martin Hollar*
Richd Henry	David Miller*	Cunard Helvors
Mardin Jordan*	Deobart Schunt*	William Hay
Johannes Berr*	Martin Weybert	David Braun*
Christian Abbel*	Andreas Voltz	John Miller
Christian Erb	Conrad Wilth	Jacob Kuchler*
Jacob Knoll	John Rohrer	John Ween
Nicolaus Schreiner*	Philip Hockschleger	
Benjamin Imobersteg*	William Meyrs	Fr (.) Hersch*
Isaac Peter	Samuel Smith	Jacob Bergh*
Henrery Wooif	John Mathiot	Michael Hook
John Brubaker	Nehemiah ()	Ferdinand Hook
Adam Herr*	Willm. Hughes	John Kepple
Frantz Hopp*	Thom Huster	John Grein
John Leman	Johannes Ebersole	Ludwig Demy*
Ffilip Wein*	Jacob Enck*	Frantz igi*
William McKinly	Johannes Forrer*	George Lodman
Christian Tschantz*	Peter Wille	John Lodman
Lorenz Borsch*	Nicolaus Kohl*	John Bare
John Allen	John Scherzer	George Gundocker

Petition not Numbered

John Seites	Andreas Meixell*	Jakob Steuhrin
John Good	Dewalt Finffrock*	Wantel Kramer*
Hugh Thompson	Jacob Aker	Peter Bantz*
Hugh Hanna	Filib Shnater*	Isaac Davis
Hanes Bochman*	Ernst Miller*	Jacob Frey*
Hanes Scherck*	Abraham Wolff*	Isaac Reist*
Christian Meier*	Jacob Roland*	Valentin Stower
Samuelli Schenck	Wilhelm Berly*	

The petitioners in all number about 1000 names, all Lancaster Countians as the County then existed.

(Petition from Lancaster for Magistrate)

To his Excellency John Dickinson Esquire President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The remonstrance of sundry inhabitants, freemen of the Townships of Donegal, Rapho and Mount Joy in the County of Lancaster humbly sheweth

Whereas agreeable to the proclamation of your Honble body the Freemen of the above Townships held an election for Magistrates on the ninth day of August last past, when James Bayley (who acted in that Commission the by past seven years) was fairly and duly elected by a majority of votes, a return made out, sent to Lancaster in order to be transmitted to your Honble

Body for choice and confirmation in his said election; as he, when last commissioned acted impartially and judiciously in his administration of Justice betwixt man and man, do request him to be again commissioned; and should there be any allegations alleged or laid in against him, before your Honours, that he may have due notice and a regular hearing appointed him, and your remonstrance shall ever be in duty bound to pray.

May 9th, 1785.

Georg Gansz
John Becker
Philip Becker
his
Michael X Becker
mark
Walter Bell
John Frederick
Bart M. Galbraith
Jacob Sheerman
James Cook, Jr.
John Watson
Danie. Stauffer
John Gorner

Nicklas Beck
George Vance
John Vance
Willeam Miller
Saml. Woods
Nathaniel McGirr
James Millar
Freidrich Maurer
Freidrich Bauer
Jacob Holzabffel
John Ennauk
John Winand
Robert Porter
Martin Siegler
Friederich Gellbach

Arthur Vance
John Defrance
David Cook
Hannes Swartz
Brice Clark
Robert Craig
John Groff
Hugh Calwell
Friedrich Stumpf
David Semple
William Thornton
Seimon Karbach
Eanack Haistins
Ulrich Danner

(Petition of James Gamble)

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of James Gamble of the County of Lancaster most humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialist early in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six entered into the service of the United States, as part of the quota of this State, and continued therein until discharged in the city of Philadelphia after the expiration of the war.

That your Memorialist then went to Ireland to visit his family, who had suffered many inconveniences from his long absence, and returned with them to this country to enjoy that freedom and happiness which he for a series of years, as far as an individual could, had used his utmost exertions to procure and establish.

That the greatest part of your Memorialists property is in the hands of the United States, who having it not yet in their power to discharge the public deb'ts, prevents him from entering into business, or making any tolerable provision for his family.

That your Memorialist having procured a temporary residence in the County of Lancaster to wait some more favorable event, has been informed the collection of excise for the said County is at present vacant.

May it therefore please your Honours to take your Memorialists situation into consideration and grant him the said collection as an immediate relief for himself and family and your Memorialist begs leave to assure your Honours that he will be indefatigable in the faithful discharge of his office and as in duty bound will ever pray.

12th Sept. 1785.

JAMS. GAMBLE.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the within mentioned

James Gamble as a fit person and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office alluded to, and highly meriting a compliance with the prayer of the memorial.

12th Sept. 1785.

Abm Smith James Porter John Smilie George Woods Joseph Lilly
(Petition of Jacob Mayer read in Council and the fine remitted)

To his Excellency the president and the Supreme Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of Jacob Mayer of the County of Lancaster
Most humbly sheweth

That at a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Lancaster on the first Tuesday in May instant your petitioner was indicted and convicted of keeping a Tippling House within the said County. That their Worships the Justices of the said Court adjudged that your petitioner should pay a Fine of ten pounds into the public Treasury. That your petitioner has four small children who are to be supported by his labor only and he is so exceedingly poor as to be incapable to pay the said fine or any part of it. And that if your petitioner is detained in jail his children must want even the necessaries or depend on the community at large for subsistence.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honble Board to remit the said fine and direct that he shall be liberated.

And your petitioner as in duty shall ever pray.

JACOB MAYER

Lancaster Gaol May 5th, 1785.

To his Excellency the president and the Supreme executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

We the subscribers Justices of the Court of General Quarter sessions of the peace within mentioned do humbly recommend the within petitioner to the compassionate consideration of your Honble Board, as his circumstances and situation will put it out of his power to comply with the sentence of the Court. Given under our hands at Lancaster May 5th, 1785.

We further beg leave to certify that the petitioner is really so poor that he has been discharged under the insolvent Acts as to all debts due from him to individuals.

J. Hubley Jos. Miller Jno. Gloninger Henry Sheffer Saml. Jones

(Petition of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County)

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County humbly sheweth that many of your memorialists have, during the late arduous and tedious contest, rendered repeated services, and granted supplies; for which the State, or the United States, are still indebted. Our officers, and soldiers, are now become citizens; to whom considerable sums are due for their hard earned wages, Justice, Equity, and every type of honour, and good faith often pledged, call aloud for the speedy discharge of each of those in preference to all others, to you we look for, and it's our desire you will adopt suitable means for redress. The scarcity of a circulating medium renders it extremely difficult to pay the heavy taxes that have been called for. And whereas a law is passed, ordering payment of the original purchase, and the interest on all the undeeded land, since the settlement; These lands in general are by far the poorest, and of consequence unfittest to pay those large sums. There-

fore beg leave to anticipate, and request that you will allow the unpatented lands to be paid for with the Certificates or Final settlements, belonging to Citizens, and that are entitled to receive interest from this State; by which means a considerable part of the public debts will be paid, and of course the interest thereon cease; and it will be much easier for the inhabitants to procure, likewise request your attention to the enormous expenses of the Civil list; lessen the salaries of individuals, dismiss any you may think unnecessary, and by all means (as far as in your power) limit the expenses of our principal officers, which we are well informed, are become enormous, and oppressive, we request the accounts of our County Lieutenants, and sub-Lieutenants as we are well assured there is occasion for some connections and amendments and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Lancaster County, 20th November, 1785.

(Petition of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County)

John Paisley	Alexr. Morrison	James Finley
Hugh Paisley	John Andrews	Isaac Walker
Robert Paisley	John Anderson	John Whiteside
Wm. Kerr	Samuel Entriiken	John Rowe
John Berry	Samuel McClellan	John O'Neill
Ja. Baxter	Richard Free	Walter Davies
William Downing	Joseph Wilson	John Stewart
Alex. May	Francis Caughey	Abraham Whiteside
Arthur May	John Crawford	Alexd. Lewis
Alex. May Jun.	Samuel Caughey	Wm. Murray
John Turner	Christian Has	Joseph Moore
Robert Gregory	John White	John Cunningham
Henry Noll	Gilbert Anderson	James Whiteside
Mattw. Barthollemew	Thomas Whiteside	James Gamble
Hugh McConnell	Arthur Andrews	John ()
John Coughy	William Huston	Robert Cunningham
Mattw. Scott	Willm. Barckley	George Meason
Richd. McKie	George Nelson	John Patterson
Hugh McCausling	John Sweiger	()
Daniel McConnel	John McConnel	James Collans
	Wm. Anderson	

(Letters from James Ross Esqr. Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster Militia)

Lancaster, Jany 20th. 1786.

Sir:

When you were last in Lancaster. I mentioned to you that the officers of the Deferent Battallions of Lancaster County Militia had not received any of their pay for the last three years, and some of them for some time before, there is not a day but some of them are with me, for their pay, from you saying you would send me an order from Council to draw in the Treasurer for the money, I promised them their pay in a few days they in General conceive the fault is in me, and your last letter desires the accounts of my office to be settled by the first of February next, which time is not far off and I would be glad to be as punctual as possible, if you think proper should wish the order sent by the next post, I think if the order was for seven hundred pounds it would in some measure satisfy them at present, and am with respect your John Nicholson Comptroller Genl.

Memo.—I directed that the Militia fines should be paid by the Collectors to the County Treasurer hence no money will come into Col. Ross' hands but on order.

(From Samuel Turbett Esqr. Collector of Excise in the County of Lancaster to the Honorable John Whitehill, Esqr. Philadelphia).

Lancaster, October 4, 1787

John Whitehill Esqr.

Sir:

I find that the Honorable Council in their wisdom and goodness hath remitting the State part of Mr. Moors seizures and being duly sensible that equal justice and indulgence is due to every citizen in similar cases—I have taken the liberty of recommending to the Honorable Council, the bearer Mr. McCutchin from whom I seized a Hogshead of Rum, which was duly condemned—and which varied in circumstances from the seizure made of Mr. Moore, not a little. I have the honor to be with great respect.

Sir your most obedient

hum servant

Sam. Turbett

P. S.—I also beg the Honorable Council to attend to the Case of George Cooper, which is exactly similar to the above.

(Petition of Jacob Weitzel.)

To the Honorable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. The petition of Jacob Weitzel late Lieutenant of First Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Most Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioner served as an officer until the conclusion of the war in the Pennsylvania line. Understanding that a number of troops are to be raised for defense of the Frontiers of the State of Pennsylvania and still being desirous to support the rights of his country.

Praying your honorable body would be pleased to appoint him as Captain in the Troops to be raised in which your petitioner will exert himself to merit your Esteem and the trust reposed in him, by your honorable body.

And as in duty Bound, will ever Pray,

Lancaster, December 6, 1787.

Jab. Weitzel

(Petition of Casper Shaffner)

To the Honourable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Casper Shaffner late cornet of the First Partisan Legion.

Most Humbly Sheweth.

That your petitioner served as an officer until the conclusion of the War in the said Legionary Corps. And understanding that a number of troops, are to be raised for the defense of the Frontiers of the State of Pennsylvania, and still being desirous to support the rights of his Country.

Praying your honourable Body would be pleased to appoint him as Lieutenant in the Troops to be raised, in which your petitioner will exert himself to merit your esteem and the trust reposed in him by your honourable Body.

And in duty Bound

will ever Pray.

Lancaster December 6th, 1787.

Chas. Shaffner Sen.

(Petition of Joshua Elder)

To the President and Executive Council for the State of Pennsylvania.

The remonstrance of Joshua Elder late a sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, humbly sheweth.

That your remonstrant was appointed to the office of sub-lieutenant in April 1777 at the first enforcing of the Militia law, that in August 1778 he accounted and settled with Bartram Galbraith lieutenant of the County for the time past, and in the fall of the year 1779, finding his situation very disagreeable and holding that office injured his private interest so much that

he resigned and endeavored to have a settlement with Mr. Galbraith as before, but he told him he could not settle for him, that every sub-lieutenant must settle for himself. That sometime in the winter following about the beginning of the year 1780, a certain William Swan assistant commissary of purchases for Colo. Cox called on your remonstrant for the loan of some money, saying that Colo. Cox had sent to Philadelphia for money but was disappointed in getting; that the money was got so bad he could purchase nothing unless for the ready money, and that he had borrowed a thousand dollars from Parson Montgomery that morning; your remonstrant told Mr. Swan that he had very little money but should be welcome to what he had, and that there was some public money yet in his possession, he thought he might venture to let him have that, and accordingly gave it to him, that he had it at that time just as he received it from the people, each man's money tied up separately and his name and sum endorsed, that the whole of the money so lent public and private amounted to 2500 dollars, your remonstrant likewise supplied Colo. Cox with grain and forage of various species to the amount of £1200 or thereabouts, and sometime afterward received of Colo. Cox the whole amount of the money lent, grain and forage in three Certificates, one in the name of Robert Wallace another in the name of James Wilson and a third in his own name that in the fall of the year 1780 he was sent for by Messrs. Dean, Shee and Morris a board of Auditors appointed in this City to settle all such Acts., that after looking over his papers they told him they could not give him a final settlement, that Colo. Orth was appointed to collect all the outstanding fines in the County, and that he should go home and make report to him of all the outstanding fines and all delinquents in Colo. Rogers and Elder's battalions, accordingly he did so and deposited all his papers in the hands of Colo. Orth, and in July 1783 your remonstrant received a severe letter from Mr. Nicholson the Comptroller Gen. desiring to appear at his office by the 15th of the same month he wrote Mr. Nicholson that it would be very inconvenient for him to attend at that season on account of his harvest, likewise what he had done and that he expected no farther trouble about it Mr. Nicholson then wrote him that he should come as soon as convenient, that his acct. could not be finally settled until they would pass that office, he then got his papers from Colo. Orth and came to Philadelphia in August 1783, the Comptroller on examining the papers found a balance of £530 in favor of the public, out of which he insisted on your remonstrant to take his pay for fifteen months service and pay sixty pounds specie into the Treasury, he thought this exceeding hard and told him he had lent that money and some of his own to the amount of 2500 dollars and about £1200 worth of grain and forage and had in lieu thereof received unsettled certificates which were not worth fifty pounds. Your remonstrant lay upon him three days for a moderation but to no purpose, at length being wearied out he told Mr. Nicholson to make out his account, that he would pay into the Treasury what he thought proper as soon as convenient, accordingly Mr. Nicholson settled it and ordered him to pay £31, which he agreed to rather than have trouble. In April 1785 Colo. Robert Elder came to settle his accounts and found himself charged with £150 by Colo. Galbraith and likewise by your remonstrant, he being sensible that he had received that sum only once the delinquency fell on your remonstrant, Colo. Galbraith having previously settled his accounts and charged Colo. Elder with that sum by the hands of your remonstrant. In August 1785 the Comptroller sent him a letter with a State of his Acct. charging him with £150 at the value which he recd. it which was three for one altho' your remonstrant had it not twelve hours in his possession, the letter was directed to Paxton where he formerly lived and did not come to hand until late in the fall by which time your remonstrant was laid up with a sore knee, as soon as he was able to travel he came down and applied to

the Comptroller to have the matter settled by auditors which he refused alleging he did not enter his appeal in time.

This is a just and true state of facts which may be relied on. Your remonstrant therefore thinks it exceeding hard that he should be prevented from having the merits of his cause investigated. He is willing to enter or to appear to an amicable suit, and to refer the matters in Controversy to Arbitrators or auditors. He therefore prays that Council will give such directions to the Attorney General as that this matter may be brought to a speedy and impartial decision, and your remonstrant as in duty bound will pray.

Joshua Elder

I have no objection to the merits of Mr. Elder's case coming before the Supreme Court for any other reason than that it may form a precedent in future for delay and is prohibited by law giving benefit, etc. The following is an extract of my letter which he says he received in the fall 1785 which was dated April 8th, 1785 and sent him by his brother immediately after it was written viz: "You mentioned that you were dissatisfied with my last settlement of your amount since that a law hath been passed which gives benefit of jury trial, if you suppose I have wronged you, you can within thirty days but not afterwards appeal to the Supreme Court. I mention this that you may have every opportunity of redress if the payment of the foregoing balance should by you be considered unjust. If you should not appeal within the time limited by law I desire that the aforesaid balance of £81 may be paid into the state Treasury within two months from this date or I must take effectual measures for recovery there of Jno. Nicholson.

(Petition of Jacob Gorgas, Jacob Hage and Peter Martin)

To his Excellency the President and the supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Jacob Gorgas, Jacob Hage and Peter Martin all of Lancaster County, most humbly sheweth, That your petitioners through their ignorance of the excise laws have met with a loss by the collectors having seized some liquors for not having been duly entered, that your petitioners are poor and unable to sustain this loss, which though inconsiderable with respect to the state at large would fall heavy on them that they are encouraged thus to proceed and humbly pray your honors to remit such part of the said forfeiture as the state may be entitled to, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the above petitioners to the president and council and humbly to request that the prayer of their petition may be granted.

Frederich Kuhn
David R. Barton
James Jacks
Joseph Hubley

Chris. Stake
Jacob Graeff
Solomon Etting
Adm. Reigart Jur.

Jacob Bailey
Jacob Rupp
Robt. Reed

His Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council.

I am satisfied that the petitioners were inadvertently led into the mistake committed by them as stated in their petition. That they are much distressed on that account, and humbly beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House a remission of their forfeitures.

I have the Honor to be with great respect
your obedt. hum Servt.

14 Augst. 1790.

Saml. Turbett Coll.

(Letter from James Ross Esquire Sheriff of the County of Lancaster Informing Council of the apprehending of Doyle who assisted in murdering two friendly Indians on Pine Creek and of his being secured in Lancaster jail to His Excellency Thomas Mifflin.)

Lancaster, September 25th, 1790.

Sir:

This day I received a letter from William Wilson one of the members of the Council, by two persons of the name of Thomas Reese and Jacob Mercley, by them he sends a certain Samuel Doyle to be left in the gaol of Lancaster County, for the murder of two Indians on Pine Creek, and requested me to give the earliest information, to council,

and remain your Excellencys

most obt. Humble Servt.

James Ross, Sheriff of Lanc. Co.

To His Excellency Thomas Mifflin,
President of the Supreme Executive Council
of the State of Pennsylvania.

(Recommendation in favor of Mr. Jacob Strickler for the office of Justice of the Peace to His Excellency Thomas Mifflin Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.)

Lancaster, December 18th, 1794.

Sir:

Mr. Boude being elected a Member of the State Legislature for this County leaves a vacancy in the Magistracy in the district where he resides.

We beg leave to recommend to your Excellency Mr. Jacob Strickler of that district to succeed Mr. Boude. He is an active intelligent person, and his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, we flatter ourselves will give very general satisfaction.

We are your Excellency's most obd. Servants,

Robt. Coleman

J. Yeates

G. Ross

Jno. Jos. Henry

Edw. Hand

May Minutes 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society met at the Iris Club combining its regular session with the annual Indoor Social. The Business Meeting was called at the usual hour 7:30. The President, Hon. Charles I. Landis officiated.

The officers' reports, including the minutes of the Secretary, the Treasurer's financial Statement, and the Librarian's report were approved as read.

The Librarian's report included the following gifts and exchanges for the month: Bulletin of the New York Public Library, April, 1921; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, April, 1921; The Vocational Summary, April, 1921; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, April, 1921; American Catholic Historical Society Records, March, 1921; Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin, February, 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, October, 1919—and the January, April, and July 1920 numbers; The Cadmus Book Shop 1921 Catalogue; The Aldine Book Company Catalogue of Americana for 1921; Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin January, 1921; Bulletin of Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, December 1920; Washington State Historical Society Quarterly, April 1921; Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1908 in two volumes, presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; A Volume of "The Aurora" Newspaper of Philadelphia for part of the year 1812 and the year 1813, Presented by Squire J. Ross Hildebrand of Strasburg; An Autograph copy of a History of the World War Activities of Company D. 151st. Machine Gun Battalion, Forty-Second Division A. E. F. formerly Company K. Compiled from the Diary of Sergeant John C. Kiehl of Lancaster, and presented by him; A Letter, read by Mr. Hostetter, from Miss Mary Haldeman Walters to Hon. H. E. Kennedy, Mayor of Lancaster, announced her presentation to the Historical Society of the portrait of Hon. George Sanderson, early Mayor of Lancaster. The letter stated that this was the request of the daughter of Mr. Sanderson who died three years ago.

There were three applications for membership, deferred as usual for action one month. The following were elected to membership: H. C. Miller, Lititz, Pennsylvania; William P. Bucher; George W. Hensel, Jr.; W. U. Henser; all of Quarryville; Rev. Daniel S. Kurtz, 140 East Walnut Street, City.

The Historical and Musical Program followed the Business Meeting. The President, Judge Landis, gave the Opening Address. As this was the evening of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reorganization of the Society he gave an outline of its history with the possibilities for its future.

The main address of the evening was given by Mr. H. H. Shenk of the State Library at Harrisburg.

A String Quartet, consisting of Miss Marguerite Herr, Mrs. Ellwood Gliest, Mr. Herbert Beck, and Mr. Harold Pries gave several musical selections. Owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Ray Hall who was to have been vocalist, Community Singing was substituted, the Secretary, in the emergency, acting leader.

The entertainment closed with the Social Hour during which refreshments were served.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.

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FOUNDED 1896

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The public is invited to attend all regular meetings

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF
AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

By CHARLES E. KEMPER

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921



12th

Lancaster County -
Hist. Society

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HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—PART I.

(By CHARLES E. KEMPER)

The migration of families from Lancaster, Chester and adjoining counties in southeastern Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia commenced actually in 1737, but from 1740 to 1745 it was in full tide, and it can be stated with certainty that at least three fourths of the present inhabitants of the Valley descend from Pennsylvania families. In many respect, the Shenandoah Valley is a southwestern extension of southeast Pennsylvania, and the descendants of the first settlers have made it the most prosperous section of Virginia.

The following notes from the records above named show in part the migration of Pennsylvania families from Lancaster, Chester and adjoining counties to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and chiefly to the present counties of Augusta.

Their names and places of residence in Pennsylvania appear in the suit news and deeds cited as authorities.

The first white settler in the Valley of Virginia was Adam Muller. He came to the colony in 1727, and settled on the Shenandoah river, in the present County of Page, Virginia. He was naturalized in 1742 by Gov. Gooch, and his papers in same) still owned by Miss Elizabeth B. Miller, his great-great granddaughter state that he had settled and inhabited on the Shenandoah for fifteen (15) years prior to his naturalization, which gives 1727 as the year of his settlement in Virginia. In 1742 he bought 820 acres of land, including the present Great Bear Lithia Spring, about three (3) miles northeast of present Elkton, Rockingham County, Virginia. He died there in 1783, aged eighty years. His estate comprised 1170 acres, much of which is among the most fertile land in the Valley of Virginia. A petition filed by him and other Germans, which appears in Palmer's Calendar of Virginia, shows that Adam Muller and his associates had resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before removing to Virginia, and that county can claim the credit of the first movement made to settle the Shenandoah Valley.

The first explorer of the Shenandoah Valley was Louis Michell, a Swiss, who lived in Chester Co., now Lancaster Co., Pa., in the period of 1706-7, as shown by the Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, in the month of February, 1707. See Vol. 3. He was acting on behalf of George Ritter and others, of Berne, Switzerland, who were endeavoring to obtain large grants of land in the Shenandoah Valley, upon which they desired a Swiss colony. In the year 1907, the writer of these notes received from the British Public Record Office, London, England, copies of George Ritter's petitions, addressed to Queen Anne, asking for lands in Virginia for the purpose above stated, and among them a map was found, made by Louis Michell in 1706 or 1707.

He started from Annapolis, Maryland, with one, Clark, of Maryland and crossed the Potomac, about Point of Rocks, a few miles below Harper's

Ferry, West Virginia, in present Lowden County, Virginia. He crossed the Blue Ridge through Snicker's Gap, into the Shenandoah Valley, and passed over the Shenandoah River in the present County of Clark. His route was then up the Valley to present Strasburg and Edinburg, in Shenandoah County. On his return, he crossed the Potomac at the point of his first passage of the stream and then turned to the left and went up the Valley of the Monocacy, on his return to Pennsylvania.

Edgree vs Alexander

The Augusta records also show that, in 1744, Alexander Crawford was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and in 1745, he was a resident of Augusta County. His brother, Patrick Crawford, came to Virginia in 1737, and by the year 1740, the four brothers, Alexander, Patrick George and James Crawford, were living in Augusta County, Virginia, as shown by the survey books and other records of the county. They are believed to have been the sons of William Crawford, named above.

In February, 1732, James McIlwaine was a resident of Sussex County, Delaware, and Hugh Matthews owed him an account. Matthews removed to Augusta County, Virginia.

McIlwaine vs Matthews, file 387.

Francis Beaty was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1735. Certainly until May 1, 1738. In 1752, he was certainly living in Augusta County, Virginia.

Smith vs Beaty

John Allison, Francis Beaty and William Caldwell were, in 1738, residents of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Norwood was a resident of Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1738.

Edmonson vs. Norwood.

He was a Captain in Augusta County, Virginia, Militia, in the French and Indian War.

Michell's explorations of the Valley antedate the visit of Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia and the "Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe" to the Valley by at least nine years. For the Ritter documents and Michell's map, see the January Number, 1921, of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

In 1716, Governor Spotswood, then Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, came over the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Valley of Virginia, with a company of about forty, on an expedition of discovery. They crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, in the present County of Rockingham, Virginia, and reached the Shenandoah River in the vicinity of present Elkton in that county. In commemoration of this expedition, he had a number of small golden horse shoes made, which he gave to each one of the gentlemen who accompanied him on the expedition, and they are known in Virginia history as the "Knights of the Horse Shoe" and the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe."

On December 20, 1723, John Alexander, Samuel Crafford and William Crafford (Crawford) lived at Octoraro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were traders. James Alexander removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1741, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to build the Presbyterian Meeting House in that county at Tinkling Springs, in 1741, the second oldest church in the county.

The deposition of Edward filed in Court Papers No. 1, Augusta County, Virginia, shows that John Hindman was in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on January 5, 1739-40. He had a license to preach by Donegal Presbytery in March, 1742, and was immediately sent to the Shenandoah Valley as a missionary. In that year, he preached among other places in Virginia, "at the Head of Shenandoah." This place is the present village of Cross Keys, Rockingham County, Virginia. He there preached the first sermon ever delivered in the county, of which there is known record. In 1745 or 1746, he organized the Old Peaked Mountain Presbyterian Church, now called the Massanutten, of Cross Keys, the oldest of all the churches in Rockingham County. Mr. Hindman was a native of Londonderry, Chester County, Pa., and died in October, 1748. He is buried in the cemetery at Cross Keys. In the year 1747, he changed his church affiliations and was appointed the first Rector of Augusta Parish.

See, also, deposition of Providence Scott, in *Fletcher vs. Hindman's Administrators*.

James Rutledge was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1741. As a trader (Indian), on February 28, 1744, he was still in Lancaster. On the date first mentioned, he executed his deed to Robert Dunning, of Pennsborough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and to Samuel Blunston, of Hempfield, of the same county. He died in Augusta County, Virginia, prior to November, 1750.

Dunning's Ex'or. vs. Parker

Members of this family moved to South Carolina prior to 1751. In April 1753 he was dead.

George Lewis was, on April 10, 1742, a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Dickinson vs. Lewis

John Shry (or Story) and John Rutledge, in the County of Chester, and Province of Pennsylvania, "traders," executed their bond to William Blyth, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1743. They were still living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1749.

Bryan McDonald was a resident of now Chester County, Pennsylvania. February 27, 1744-5.

Borden vs. McDonald.

Thomas Carson and Alexander Gibboney were residents of Lancaster Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1744.

Gibboney vs. Carson

William Lusk was, on November 24, 1744, a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Paxton Township.

Armstrong vs. Lusk

Daniel Sink was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1752.

Francis Waser (Wuser?) was an Indian in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1752.

See *Cross vs. Sink*, file 391.

John Hartlias, of Augusta County, Virginia, executed his bond to John Lindsay, of Gilford Township, Cumberland, October 1, 1752. Lindsay was a "trader." Indian?

Lindsay vs. Hartlias, file 392

Nathaniel Wartsher was a resident of Paxton Township. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, prior to November 25, 1752.

Morrison vs. Wartcher, file 394.

Michael Finney, of Augusta County, Virginia; gave bond to William Hall, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated November 28, 1752.

Hall vs. Finney

Suits filed in the Augusta County Court (Va. November, 1754.)
John Shields was a resident of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and a weaver by trade, December 25, 1745.

Borden vs. Shields

Joseph Love was a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1746, and bought goods from Simon and Lazarus, Merchants, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on that date. Robert Thompson was a Justice of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1753.

Simon & Lazarus vs. Love

Joseph Love was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, September 22, 1752.

See Love vs. Brown

Jacob Miller was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1747.

Bowman vs. Miller, file 387.

William Hamilton, living in Chester County, Pennsylvania, executed his note to Aaron Hassert, on May 20, 1747. The note bears this endorsement:

"In Virginia, Augusta County,
"Care Pastor Eyrich Track."

The Pastor of the "Irish Tract" in Virginia was the Rev. John Craig, whose home in Pennsylvania was in Lancaster County. Mr. Craig came to Virginia in the fall of 1740, and was the Pastor of the Augusta Church and Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Congregation. He was the first regularly settled Minister in the Shenandoah Valley.

George Croghan was a resident of Pennsborough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1748.

Croghan vs. Strother's Admin.

John Caldwell, whose home in Pennsylvania had been at Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was, on December 27, 1748, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia.

See paper filed in Court File No. 1

Augusta, County, Virginia.

John Caldwell was the grandfather of John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina, who, in political effort, was the great leader of the movement which lead to the secession of the South in 1861.

Chestnut Level is an early place (name) in Augusta County, Virginia. It was evidently called after Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

See Robert Hamilton's Survey, October 12, 1766.

Entry Book p. 65.

John Lytner (Lightner) a resident of Lancaster County on March 10, 1750-51, upon that date relinquished a power of attorney given to him by his father-in-law, Christopher Francisco.

See Court Papers file No. 2

Members of the Lightner family are now residents of Augusta County, Virginia. The records of Orange County, Virginia, of which Augusta County was a part until 1745, show that, in 1738, Christopher Francisco, Sr., bought from Jacob Stover 3800 acres of land on the Shenandoah River, in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, five miles below Port Republic. Two of his sons, Christopher Francisco Jr., and Ludwick Francisco, came to Virginia and settled on their father's land.

James McRenald and John Scott resided in Cecil County, Maryland, and on March 27, 1750, executed their bond to Peter Bayrad.

Ardry vs. McRenald & Scott

A LOCAL JURY'S LODGING, MEAT & DRINK IN 1805.

Note by Judge Landis:

The following was sent me by Justice Sylvester B. Saddler of the State Supreme Court. Where he found the original I do not know. Evidently it was secured from our County Records.

Traverse Jury Bill During the Trial of Joseph Pursel at March Term 1805—(viz)

To 1 Bottle madaira wine.....	9.4 ½
2 quarts Beer.....	1.10 ½
½ pint Brandy.....	1.10 ½
1 quart cider.....	.06
1 Bottle madaira wine.....	9.4 ½
1 gill Brandy.....	.011
13 Dinners at 2/4.....	1.10.4

1 Bottle mad'a. wine.....	9.4 ½
a pint Brandy.....	3.9
segars.....	0.8 ½
a pint Brandy.....	3.9
a Bottle mada. wine.....	9.4 ½
14 suppers at 1/10 ½.....	1.6.3
Lodgings.....	7.0
a Bottle mada. wine at.....	9.4 ½
a pint Brandy.....	3.9
12 eggs.....	.0.9
a half pint Brandy.....	1.10 ½
a half pint mada. wine.....	.2.4
14 Breakfasts.....	1.6.3
	<hr/>
	7.19. 5 ½

I remember the trial of Purcell was lengthy and there was a necessity for an adjournment of the jury consequently if the prisoner was poor and unable to pay costs—the county ought to be at the charge of the trial. This is agreeably to the law.

Joseph Henry

Pres. 2 Dist. Penna.

The Court disapproved of several of the Items of this Bill, and the Associate Judges recalled their request at the time, that the refreshment had not been limited, but as Mr. Crever has furnished the within articles on the credit of the County; We think on the whole it may be prudent in the Commissioners to satisfy the Demand.

By the Court

J. H.

Prohibition does not seem to have had any standing in those days.

C. I. Landis.

Minutes of Meeting, Friday, June 3, 1921.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building, the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, officiating.

The reading of the May minutes was omitted.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges during the month:—The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, from the Smithsonian Institution; Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1918; A Stone Indian hatchet, presented by Mr. John C. Kiehl of Lancaster; Silver Jubilee Souvenir and Program of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Lancaster, 1921, presented by Rev. P. George Sieger; Letter of Dr. David Ramsay written August 21, 1805, at Charleston, South Carolina, to his cousin, James Patterson 2nd., of Little Britain Township; and a letter written by David Ramsay's grandson, of the same name, on August 30, 1859, from Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, to James P. Adams, Esq. of Oxford, Chester County; also a copy of Martha Laurens Ramsay's diary published by Dr. David Ramsay, her husband, at Charleston, South Carolina after her death, he having edited and commented freely upon the same; all these Ramsay gifts were presented by Mr. Edward B. Patterson of Oxford, Chester County; A copy of "The Land We Love" October, 1868, edited by General D. H. Hill; A copy of The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January 1921, presented by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia; A pamphlet entitled "The Catonsville Lutheran Church by George C. Keidel, author, presented by him; History of Lamberton Lodge No. 476, presented by Dr. R. M. Bolenius, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The Treasurer's Report was read and approved as read.

D. F. Magee, Esq. who was appointed to look up a bookcase reported that there were available for the Society's consideration about six bookcases of five sections each. The Society voted the purchase of three of these.

Mr. Magee, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Drumore Celebration, gave an outline of what the Committee and the sub-Committees had done up to the present time, describing the trip a number of members had taken over the route of the intended Pilgrimage.

The applicants received at the May Meeting were elected to membership:

Mr. John G. Schaum, 108 South Prince Street; Miss Anna Schaum, 108 South Prince Street, City; Mr. H. H. Shenk, State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A paper "Historical Notes from the Records of Augusta County, Virginia," compiled by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia, was edited and read by Hon. Charles I. Landis. This was supplemented by a very short paper "Traverse Jury Bill During the Trial of Joseph Pursel at March Term 1805" sent by Justice Sylvester B. Sadler of the State Supreme Court, also read by His Honor, Judge Landis.

After an interesting discussion, the meeting adjourned until September.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.



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57
245

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MICHAEL (PART II.)

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN

EXCITEMENT IN LANCASTER OVER THE RUMORED
INVASION OF A RAILROAD.

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 7.

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1921

Leicester County
Hist Society

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Autobiography of William Michael. Part II.

Read by H. Frank Eshleman.

The following is a transcript of the second part of William Michael's diary or memornadum of notable experiences in his life. This he calls his "Trip Westward". The first part of the manuscript, which was read at the April meeting of our Society, by Mr. George F. K. Erisman, the writer called his "Trip Southward". William Michael was a Lancaster man, and among other papers extant here concerning him, his will may be found. It is in the Register of Wills Office in this county. He gives considerable family history in the said will. He was a child of noble ancestry; and the head of a more than ordinarily prominent line of descendants.

(Proclamation by the President of the United States, in part)

"Whereas combinations have arisen to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, laying duties on distilled spirits, etc., which he (the president) is advised amounts to treason, viz: the said persons who on the 16 and 17 of July proceeded in arms amounting to several hundred to the home of John Nevlin, Inspector of the Revenue, fired with arms thereon; (to save his life he made his escape) laid soon, his property, etc., in ruin by putting fire thereto; and whereas, entertaining a just sense of duty and having a perfect conviction of the necessity of pursuing immediate means to suppress the same insurrection, I do command all persons insurgents, on or before, the 1st of September, next to disperse and return peaceably to their homes," etc.,

"The President next appointed commissioners to precede to the western countries, as did the governor of the state, to convince them of their delusion, granting a free pardon, to all those who should in a specified time, sign certain instruments of writing as becoming dutiful citizens. However, the good disposition of the president was not accepted; and to appearances seemed to threaten the shedding of blood. And according to an Act of Congress, purporting, an Act for calling out the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, etc., it shall be lawful to call forth the Militia, to suppress the same; Therefore according to a requisition of the president, such numbers of the most respectable characters turned out voluntarily that I, with the additional number of forty-four from this (Lancaster) town turned out volunteers to defend our Republican Constitution, after being handsomely equipped and in uniform. On October the first, our company marched from this town westward. It was truly a melancholy time in town upon the occasion, as at that time we expected to have a dangerous enemy to contend with.

October 1st, we left Lancaster about nine o'clock in the morning, the air cold and pure, and we traveled to a small town called Maytown, about fifteen miles. In the evening it began to rain but the morning, it cleared up again. This was the first time I lay upon the floor wrapped in my blanket, however, I slept well and ate a very hearty meal, in the morning.

Second—This morning we left Maytown and proceeded to Falmouth and then dined. From there to Middletown.

Third—We marched into Harrisburg, we had not been long in Harrisburg until the Jersey army marched out of town to meet the president, and

shortly after his arrival was announced, by the discharge of cannon, the town was more lively than ever before, I saw it. We crossed the river in the afternoon, and marched about four or five miles farther and then encamped in a suitable field. We pitched our tents procured straw, cooked our meat, made our broth, etc.

Fourth—We marched this day within four or five miles of Carlisle and encamped.

Five—This day lay still and rested ourselves.

Six—This morning we had orders to dress and powder ourselves completely and about 10 o'clock started for Carlisle, we marched in the greatest order. Much praise we recurred on our performance. The spectators crowded so greatly upon us, we were greatly retarded in our maneuvers.

Seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth we lay in our encampment.

Eleventh—Our division of the army marched from this ground to the westward, viewed by the President and marched out.

Twelfth—The remainder marched out in the same manner. Thus was Carlisle, which was the rendezvous of so formidable an army, evacuated in two days. We marched seven miles to a place called Mount Rock. After this day, marching, I have neglected taking particular notice of circumstances only that campaigning began in a great measure to be disagreeable to many; irregular marches, scarcity of water, many commanders, dust, change of water so many times, made it unhealthy and disagreeable and from this, until the fourth of November, I have been prevented giving a daily relation of what occurred, during the march. From Mount Rock to Bedford over the mountains, Peters, Tuscarora, Sideling, etc., rendered it exceeding fatiguing; and all was borne with the greatest fortitude, and could not be exceeded by the old veterans. During this period, the "Horse", brought in many persons who have been proved to be unfavorable to the government. The taking of one of them gave great satisfaction to the fatigued soldiery. After being here a few days, I entered into the Commissary department. Mosher, who marched out, as our captain was elected a Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, and used me very ill. Twenty acting men out of forty-five, owing to sickness made it doubly hard upon the remainder.

I therefore, exerted myself and procured the appointment of Issuing Commissary of the Clothing and Military stores for the four armies. On the 22nd of October I entered into my new station and on that day the Army moved from Bedford to the westward. Mr. Maderwell, a young man that marched as a volunteer from Lancaster in the same company, was appointed Issuing Commissary with me. On the 22nd we marched at our ease; put our baggage, muskets, etc., in our wagons, which we had to the number of fifty or sixty, loaded in with the stores. Could procure anything we wanted on the way. October 23rd, we had another agreeable day for marching, the last for a long time. On the 24th it began to rain for thirteen or fourteen days successively. Here followed a long chain of inconveniences. Floundering of horses, others lame, sick, etc., wagons breaking and that is beyond conception to any one but those who were witnesses thereto. Our marches were greatly retarded by the seeking and pressing of horses and wagons as the greatest part of the people here were either more or less dissatisfied to government and therefore rendered it considerably more difficult to procure the means for conveying our stores. However the gentleman, whom we acted under, the superintendent, Captain Gamble, being acquainted with the like, procured those necessities, when perhaps others would be at a loss.

November 5th—The army made a general halt at Carnagans, after a long, tedious and disagreeable march through slush and rain and we fell to, to take a genuine inventory of the stores on hand, a task both tedious, and laborious. We took lodging one mile in front of the army at one, Morton's,

November 6th—Still proceeding on with taking of inventory.

November 7th—This day we were kept busier than any day preceding. It was appointed as a general issuing day of clothing for the army. The returns we found very heavy, in shoes particularly, the wet weather had proved very disastrous to this article, numbers had marched several days without a shoe to their feet and in such severe weather, one would have expected it would have been considerably more severe upon them than it was. With all the handicaps they underwent, they still seemed to be contented and in high spirits.

November 8th—Appropriated nearly as the 7th, however, this day was more favorable and warmer than the preceding day. In the evening, after our work being done, we rested by the fireside, in our little cabin, for small it was; the top of the roof was but thirteen feet from the ground and but one room and that extended over the house, one small window, but no glass or frame to it. This house stands about one mile from the river Yough and but a mile from Budd's Ferry on the Yough. The family were truly hospitable one son and daughter both grown to the age of maturity. This day our landlady entertained with the history of her life. And it being singular and interspersed with trouble seldom met with or heard of in the present period that induced me to give part of it an insertion in the Journal.

(Here he inserts three or four pages of the experiences of the landlady endured with the Indians in early times endured by the good widow lady with whose family he spent the night, in which she detailed to him minutely, telling how the savages stole her small children and how she recovered them and the danger of slaughter, which they so narrowly escaped. The narration is quite valuable as a chapter in early Indian history, but of no value as a part of the experiences of the expedition which was the subject of this diary.

November 9th—This day we had more rest than for many days past. M. Sterret, Lieutenant in the Federal army and engaged in the same business with me, left in the morning for Bedford. The day was pleasant, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Gov. Lee's (Commander of the Potomac Army) arrived from the Virginia and Maryland lines, to that of ours namely Jersey and Pennsylvania line, was announced with a discharge of fifteen cannon. I now began to think or at least to wish to return home. The weather began to grow severe, a great many of our men sick, and we began to prepare for a march towards Pitt.

November 10th—This morning the army about 9 o'clock marched on towards Pitt in these directions. We had orders to direct the stores to Pitt. The roads were tolerably good, the land fertile but hilly. We moved about 7 miles and left our worthy Morton family about 12 o'clock with regret. Traveling about 2 miles we came to a creek called the Sewickley. On the west side of it, it is remarkable for the construction of the road, which is extended I imagine twenty yards above the walls seemingly as if it were done by art. The bank is seemingly as one solid rock into the top or to speak more comprehensively like a wall. The road is about ten or twelve feet wide on the top and on the other side of the road is a valley equally as far down to as the water on this side and requires great attention in the wagoner or perhaps he will throw his team into an abyss that is irretrievable. We lay about 1½ miles from the army at a mill, the name of Hazels, on the Little Sewickley Creek. This evening it began to rain hard the road near the creek were very hilly. This evening we gave orders to the wagoners to be on the start by break of day, together in advance of the army.

November 11th—We started this morning about day break. The road being a good deal wet and still raining a little, we traveled about three miles through the fertile piece of country and then entered Braddock's Old Road about six miles from where we started. I found unexpectedly a relative of my wife. I was treated kindly by them and partook of nourishment rarely to be met with. We took up our quarters about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Thompson's Tavern, or as some call it Mayer's at one Powell's Turtle Creek. We dined this day at Thompson's—an excellent dinner in camp F. with Col. Biddle and several other officers. We had a good supper here the family were kind, had a long discussion on the campaign, gave us an account of the martial appearance of the insurgents, about four months ago. Their home lays about two miles from Braddock's field on the old Penna road. The march of the latter part of the day was very bad, the roads a good deal hilly and deep. We were presented some of the largest shellbarks that I ever saw. They were nearly as large as walnuts but not so good in quality as in size.

November 12th—This morning we started early before breakfast and it began to snow; we traveled about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and stopped at a little cabin where lived four fresh lively Irish girls. We located here besides a good comfortable fire. The cabin was very small, not above twelve feet square wherein dwelt content and hospitably with all the perfection of rosy health. They had a pumpkin, the largest I saw, in circumference $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. They informed me it was a good deal larger when green. I waited here until our stores came up with us, gave the wagoners directions to come on as fast as they could and then proceeded on for the long wished for Post, Fort Pitt. I arrived in town about 2 o'clock. The first beauty I observed in the situation was that of the rivers, which I viewed with the greatest delight. I then began to find out Captain Gamble, the superintendent of the stores, but sought him long, in vain. I went to the garrison to find him; he had just left it. I then met with Mr. Tanaghe, an acquaintance and physician in the Federal Army. He conducted me through and several more, the whole and every part of the garrison. I soon after met with Captain Gamble and he conducted us to the outer quarters. Elegant house, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town, people of the best characters. Boarded with us, a Mr. Sample, attorney of Law, with his lady. I was exceedingly surprised with regard to society. I vainly anticipated a country awkward society. Mr. Sample, I found an agreeable informed character, that of his lady handsome; was softness itself, conversant and informed, a daughter of Mr. Tinler, indeed I never expected so amiable a figure in so rugged a country, together with six or eight more in all making an agreeable society. This evening proved by far the coldest day of any. I now considered myself happily landed in port, had all the necessaries to make me comfortable.

November 13th—A most beautiful morning, but cold and calm. The river looked, this morning, like glass. Mr. Maderwell and I after eating a good breakfast, walked down town, to view the rivers, the sight which was truly pleasing. Along the water were lying boats in numbers, both loaded and unloaded, ready to be wafted to the new world, down the Grand Ohio, a majestic sight in its demonstration of increasing power. From that we walked down the banks to the junction of the Allegheny. The latter is something larger than the former and much clearer and more beautiful. Just on the point, is the spot where stood the Old French Fort; but it has been erased long ago and there remains nothing, but here and there, some part of the foundation. Near to that, within fifty yards stand the remains of the stockade, nearly all fallen away.

The ditches had been dug to form a canal from the Monongahela to the Allegheny, and when it is clear they can still be seen. The magazine is still a good and strong building. Braddock's Fort is not quite in so com-

manding a situation, as the Old French Fort. But the present garrison held, is the most inconvenient situation of them all.

November 14th—This morning we found a snow of about an inch—still continuing. The greatest part of the day, we employed in unloading our stores. We departed then into a new church, but newly under roof, the inside make of which was just begun, but therein was erected a kind of pulpit which I suppose they made use of, occasionally.

November 15th—Still continuing snowing. I stood some time this morning looking out of the window of our lodging room on the second story. The home is situated on the heights but very pleasant. It overlooks the whole of the town and commands a perfect view of both the rivers together with an extensive view down the Ohio, all which looked dead and drear. (Here a poem is inserted). In the evening, Mr. Maderwell and I went downstairs with some of our acquaintances, passed away the hours agreeably in company with a great number of gentlemen, of and belonging to different Volunteer camps, in singing all not withstanding the long march before us to get home and the dreary winter already severely set in. It is surprising the tranquillity and cheerfulness of the company. They were all seemingly as happy as we could be at our respective homes.

November 16th—Still continuing snowing, the weather so hard and severe that the rumors became nearly general of returning home or tarrying all winter. Winter setting in so fast and provisions, being very scant proportions to the demand, the commander thought proper to march home, again. This evening I walked out to camp about five miles up the Allegheny road to speak to Col. Mosher. It was near night when I started in company with William Pathie. The roads were excessive bad; but we had fortunately met with two men belonging to a volunteer camp from Harrisburg on horseback and they seeing our disagreeable situation took both of us behind them and jogged on quite comfortably. It was a considerable while after night when we arrived at Camp. I there met with my old mess-mates in so kind a manner that not withstanding their disagreeable situation I found myself happy. I supped with them on a good cup of chocolate, slept on a bed of wet straw, which they little noted, but which gave me a violent cold. This was the only night I slept in a bed covered with rain and snow successively during the night, but sleep I had little, feeling myself chilly the whole night.

November 17th—This morning at the firing of the signal guns, I arose and began to make my way to Pitt again. The snow was several inches deep and had slush at the bottom. I was a stranger to the road and which made it both difficult to find and very disagreeable to walk. The snow covered the watery places and often thinking of setting my foot safe I would plunge into slush over my shoes. Not knowing it was necessary to have provided a pass, I came off without one. I had not proceeded one mile, before I was stopped by a picket guard, who demanded my pass. I then perceived my error in not procuring it and with difficulty, I could persuade the sergeant of the guard that I did not belong to the army or the corps, that my business was that of issuing commissary of the clothing, etc., but at length he permitted me to pass on. I had not proceeded one mile further before I was stopped for the second time by another picket guard and had there not fortunately been one of the company I belonged to before I received my new appointment I made not the least doubt, but I should have been kept there. His knowing me and the business I was in ended a further inquiry and permitted me to pass on. I then proceeded on until I came to a coal mine in a strange woodland, the phenomena of which I had several times heard of. I went into the mouth thereof and called into it, if they would admit me, which echoed and rolled for a minute, seemingly as one huge hollow vessel and was answered, from within. I could not comprehend the

reply but thought they had forbidden me entering. I waited a moment with disappointment. At length there came one of them out of the cave and then I asked him to take me in with him, which he seemed willing to comply with. He then hollowed to some one within to bring him a candle to light a stranger in—speaking in French—and soon one came out with the candle. He was black as the devil and looked to resemble one. He then ordered me to follow him, speaking in broken English. We passed through a long entry, strongly smelling of sulphur. There was a yellow fatty-looking liquid running along the walls and under foot. They have laid planks to make it more easy to wheel coal out. The workers then led me along gangways that intersected or ran across the first. I was soon lost and with difficulty found the way out again. The whole was well worth seeing, each of the gangways extending nearly 100 feet under ground. They were all Frenchmen within the mine and each appeared as so many beings from the bottomless pit. They looked consumpted and emaciated.

November 18th.—This morning about 9 o'clock the Governor left Pitt, escorted by the companies on horse, from the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and Dauphin. Mr. Maderwell and I left at about 12:00. A hard frosty road which about noon became mud, thawed and slippery. We traveled thirteen miles this afternoon and came to a small hut and remained there all night. Though at another time we should have been sorry to accept of the like, it seemed comfortable. The family were Irish, the name of Calhoun. They entertained us kindly with what they had, as the country seemed over-run with soldiers, pushing home as fast as they could. We thought ourselves happy in the situation.

November 19th.—This morning about day-break, we got on our way again. We felt a little stiff and fatigued, however, after marching up French creek a few miles, and getting a little warmed up, we felt a little more supple and walked along at a surprising rate. Thinking we could get to Lancaster in a few days, we moved rapidly and thought little of fatigue. There was no getting over Turtle creek, but by wading it. It was very cold though not so very deep. By the time we got across, we made many wiry faces. However, we laughed it over and after marching about 7 miles over a lonesome and desolate country, we came to a small hut, the landlord of which was an Irishman not long in this country. They gave us food however, of mush and milk and venison, just killed the evening before. The Irishman would take no money for the food he gave us. From there we travelled to a place called Hannah's town. We ate our dinner here although it was a very small place, consisting of about four or five families. We then took a road from there, used by the packers and unfit for any wheel carriages, in order to procure entertainment. About dusk we came to a creek called the Loyalhannah (signifying strong water). This frightened us and there was no way to cross it but to wade it and it was some sixty yards wide where we crossed. It was very muddy and surprisingly rapid, and we knew not how deep. The rapidity of the stream nearly brushed us down stream and the cold was so intense that before we had gotten half way across we thought, we should not be able to survive. It seemed as if every step we took, we were walking on hatches and yet we endeavored to cross as fast as possible. Never was I more disappointed with a journey in my life than as this present time. I was ready to curse those who had caused us to be there. We took lodging at Cochrans about forty miles from Pitt and travelled about 27 miles this day. They gave us bread and butter, tea and sugar we had brought with us and on this we made our supper. I thought we were unwelcome guests, for what reason, I know not. But they let us have a bed which we did not expect. This night it began to rain and continued to rain until morning.

November 20th—At break of day we left here, travelled a lonesome road about four or five miles through a heavy rain to the foot of Chestnut Ridge. We stopped at a new house built on a larger scale than common in this country. The good woman of the house was obliging. She had no bread baked and had no other meal in the house but buck-wheat. But we being very hungry, requested her to make some cakes of the buck-wheat flour, which she did and we ate heartily of it. We proceeded about eight or ten miles further to Clifford's farm, through a heavy rain and were wet to the skin. Here we were entertained well. Clifford's farm bespoke them a people of decency. The good woman urged us to stay that night, to dry our clothes. They set the table with plenty, and it looked more like the products of Lancaster county, than that of a rugged country. We wished to stay all night but we all knew that a great many soldiers were proceeding rapidly on and those who were first, procured the best fare. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the rain and the bad roads we were again on the way, and marched to the foot of Laurel Hill. We came to Truman's, a private house, and as it began to snow and blow, and became intensely cold, we stayed here that night and slept on the floor, which was very hard and we felt the effects the next morning.

November 21st—Not being able to sleep any during the night, the time seemed long to us and about 2 o'clock in the morning we left Truman's and marched to the top of Laurel Hill. The rain the day before filled every hollow, then the snow and the cold froze over every bit of water within reach. The snow covered the road and it was almost impossible to pick our way before daybreak. One step would be on safe ground and the next would plunge us into snow and water, sometimes up to our knees. The falling of limbs of trees made the mountain shake and the descent was dreadful, as we were uncertain when a limb would fall on us and crush us. We travelled across the mountain and stopped at a small house at the foot of it expecting to get some food. But the house was so full of one kind and another, that we could get in, but not near the fire. We were nearly perished with cold and were obliged to stay in that situation until dawn. Laurel Hill was about five and a half miles across and we were hungry, but could get nothing to eat. At break of day we again got under way and marched nine miles farther before we could procure a bite to eat, of bread and potato. We now began to feel the pangs of hunger. The good woman was nearly tormented out of her wits for food. As fast as she could bake the cakes the soldiers ate them, and even her own children were weeping for want of food. I procured flour from her, made it up into a cake and baked it in the ashes, while she made us a dish of coffee and venison. We ate a hearty meal here. We were fortunate enough to meet with an empty wagon going to Belford and bargained with the driver for a ride there and so by kind fortune we escaped a foot marching of many miles of bad road. The wagoner was driving much slower than we expected him to and induced us to buy some whiskey, we then got him in a good humor, and made him pace. We took lodging this evening at Reigart's part way on the Allegheny, a most miserable place. We slept very little because of cold and dogs and cats, such as I never saw before. We had exceedingly bad entertainment and were charged double rate. We paid him his price and resolved never to stop at his house again unless we could not help it.

November 22—It snowed the greater part of the night, and in the morning we left our impossible landlord, about 7:00 o'clock without refreshments. Finding myself somewhat indisposed this morning, I left the wagon and walked about seven miles over a rough and lonesome road, up the Allegheny mountains to Stettler's.

I received a good warm breakfast and it revived me somewhat, for which I paid about twenty-five cents. Crossing the mountains to Stettler's

was about the worst roads that I ever travelled on, except Laurel Hill, "Shades of Death," a place so called because of the dismal, swampy, dark aspect, about two miles from Stettler's and truly frightful. We travelled on again and gained the summit. We travelled on to Mear's tavern near the foot of the Allegheny mountains, where we were provided with supper, a good potpie. It is nineteen miles across the mountain.

November 23rd—This morning when I attempted to walk my legs seemed as if they were like sticks of wood. I could scarcely move one before the other, but after getting warm, I soon found myself getting pliable. We walked nine miles and got a good breakfast at Bedford, after which we proceeded on and reached the foot of Sideling Hill. Nothing occurred on the way worth narrating. The foot of the Sideling Hill is about two miles from the crossing of the Juniata.

November 24—About 4 o'clock this morning we began our march by star light—clear and cold, but the roads tolerably good, and ascended the mountain. It is nine and one-half miles across and by nine o'clock we had crossed it. We marched five miles farther and breakfasted at Jordon's—genteel and kind people. We then pushed forward expecting to go about twenty miles this day. However, our rising so early did us good, and by noon we found ourselves disposed to go farther, and we crossed the Tuscaorora mountain arriving in Starsburg a little after dark. We travelled nearly forty miles this day over a rugged mountainous country. We had little time to spare to make observations. However, whenever we came to a town we could find no lodgings as we bore bearskins on our hats. A certain Mrs. Dever, a person of good property, gave us very bad limburger and intimidated a stable was good enough for a soldier. With utmost difficulty I avoided prosecuting her as she deserved. However, I hope I shall one day or other have the extreme pleasure of confounding her satisfactorily. Her husband was more mild than she and said little, while she with her unbridled tongue was unceasingly in agitation. Mr. A. Henry entertained us at his home with a good supper and bed and Mr. Stone, another of our acquaintances, invited us to breakfast in the morning with him.

November 25th—This morning we were very lazy and did not like to get out of bed, because it was so comfortable and about seven o'clock we ate breakfast and then bade our Friend good-bye. I found myself very unfit for travel, however, Maderwell urged me on as far as he could, but he soon after left me to travel alone, to urge myself on (a poor fatigued traveler who was nearly dead with fatigue.) I considered it uncourteous, and the world could not persuade me to the contrary. We travelled together from Lancaster to Pitt, and so far back again, and now to forsake me in my present situation and take to a stranger for the sake of riding on a very indifferent horse, and the owner far more so, to carry him to Lancaster was absurd. Indeed I could not have thought it possible that he could have thought of obliging himself to any such an ill-looking person to ride upon so schrawny a beast without a saddle. I reconciled myself to the change. He rode off and I solitarily jogged on. He told me he should not go farther than Mount Rock, that night, and perhaps I could reach it. I know not how I could get on as fatigued as I was, but I managed to get as far as Mount Rock, seven miles from Carlisle. When I arrived there I received the unfortunate news he had proceeded to Carlisle. I felt myself deceived and disappointed. I reconciled myself as well as I could and concluded to have to walk home at my ease. I spoke for my bed and supper determined to enjoy myself as well as possible. I had not been in the house half an hour when there was a wagon just going to Carlisle that night with sundry kind of marketing, and thereon were two young women and two men. It was about 7 o'clock and I prevailed upon them to carry me on to Carlisle and with difficulty they assented. They were a merry company, indeed, and though so much fatigued I found myself at ease and agreeably entertained. The roads were excessively bad and the wagon stalled in slush beyond de-

scription. It was necessary to unload the wagon, in the dark and lift it out of the mud. We were entertained and employed about two hours, about 11:00 o'clock we got into Carlisle and the Public Houses were all shut and the people gone to bed. I could not get into any genteel house, and was therefore, obliged to take up with the first one I should find would entertain me, which I found, God knows, bad enough.

November 26th—This morning I arose about seven o'clock discharged my bill and preceded towards Middletown by the way of Sympson's Ferry. Along this there are no public houses, though the roads were tolerable, and uncommonly direct and no public houses are required. I travelled about twelve miles, and there, from a private family got some bread and milk. Water I found excessively scarce in the course of about twelve miles. I saw but a stream of water and every house I passed they all replied there was none in the house. Some had to bring it more than a mile and some less. After satisfying myself here, I proceeded solitarily along to the Ferry. Here I met my friend from Franklin County, somewhat intoxicated. We were detained but a few minutes at the Ferry. Huston and I drank freely of wine, grew intimate and he took me behind him to Middletown. In the evening there gathered a large number of different soldiers from the army on horseback—spent the evening cheerfully and about 8 o'clock met Mr. Maderwell with whom I unknowingly passed the evening.

November 27th—This day about 10 o'clock, we left Middletown and anticipated the pleasure of the evening, of again coming among our friends and relations and partaking of their hospitality. About 7 o'clock in the evening we arrived in Lancaster.

(Note—The above narration furnishes adequate proof of the hardship endured by our forefathers, for us. It also makes it clear that the Whiskey Insurrection was quelled by the fear of the majesty of the United States, without a real battle.)

Excitement in Lancaster Over the Rumored Invasion of a Railroad

The following item was printed in the New Jersey Journal of August 15, 1921, in Jersey City, and was sent to the Society by C. L. Myers, one of our members in business at 102 Chambers street, New York asking the Society whether there was any foundation in fact for the same.

THE CROAKER.

Nearly every city and town has its coterie of croakers who protest against every public improvement that is suggested. Jersey City has not been without its share in the past—in fact, their presence is sometimes manifested even at this late day. The activities of this tribe make the lives of municipal officials anything but beds of roses, but fortunately, the improvements go on just the same, the croakers being swept aside by the march of progress. This element in the community reminds us of what happened in the little town of Lancaster, Pa., ninety years ago, when a literary society asked the use of the schoolhouse for debating the question: "Are Railroads Practical?" This is the answer the School Board made:

"If the society wants the use of the schoolhouse to debate some decent moral question we should cheerfully give the use of it, but such a thing as a railroad is wicked as well as absurd. If God had wanted human beings to travel at the fearful rate of seven miles an hour, He would have clearly foretold it by His prophets, but since nothing is said about it in his Holy Writ, it is plainly an invention of the devil to lead immortal souls to hell. Hence, we must refuse the use of the schoolhouse.' "

After taking up the matter and investigating it, we are convinced that it is fancy and fiction. The Minutes of the School Boards of Lancaster have been examined from their beginning many years before the date fixed by the above article as the time of the alleged incident and nothing appears at all thereon. Mr. Wm. Riddle who has written up the School History of Lancaster, and has gone through every bit of minutes and other voluminous data, in which are preserved carefully the whole history of the schools of Lancaster, declares that he found nothing at all in them referring to the subject of the railroad; and surely nothing so uncommon as the supposed action of the Board as set forth in the said item.

Besides this it is evident that when the project of a railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, passing to the north of Lancaster where the "Cut Off" has since been built, became known the people of Lancaster rebelled against the situation which would leave their town south of the line of the road, and took prompt steps to bring the same into and through the city and went to great expense to get it. The citizens generally and the city government and its civil forces all worked for the railroad and it is inconceivable that the advance guard of enlightenment, the school authorities should have opposed it. The able article on the general subject, as to how Lancaster secured the railroad, written by the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, and appearing in Vol. II p. 75 of our proceedings, will convince any one that the Jersey City article is pure fancy

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

Minutes of September Meeting, 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its usual monthly meetings for the Fall and Winter Seasons this evening in the Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Vice President, officiated.

The minutes of the June meeting, the last meeting before the Summer vacation, the Treasurer's Report and the Librarian's Report were read and approved as read.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

A History of the Eighty Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Records of the Ballston Spa. Saratoga County National Bank; New York Public Library Bulletin, June, 1921; Wisconsin Magazine of History, June 1921; Annals of Iowa, April, 1921; Philadelphia Weekly Times, June 15, 1889, containing an account of the Johnstown flood; A sketch of the Life of Major General John W. Geary; Speech of Hon. J. D. Cameron, January 18, 1882; New York Public Library Bulletin, July, 1921; Report of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1919-1920; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, July, 1921; American Philosophical Society Proceedings, 1921; Washington Historical Society Quarterly, July, 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography October, 1920; Manuscript Copy of the Genealogy of the Proudfoot-Vanscoy-Tedrow-Geist together with allied families, presented by Miss M. R. Emberson, Los Angeles, California; Poems by Miss Letitia W. Brosius. Presented by Mrs. I. C. Arnold; Communion Book, German, 1732, presented by Mrs. Charles A. Sauber; A clipping entitled The Croaker, presented by Mr. Charles Lee Meyers, New York City.

There were fourteen new applications for membership whose election, according to the by-laws was laid over until the next regular meeting.

The following were elected to membership: Edgar B. Maxwell, Esther Maxwell (Mrs. Edgar B.),

A. S. Harkness, Mrs. A. S. Harkness, all of Quarryville, George W. Spier, 310 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Mr. Magee gave a report of the work of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration which had gone forward and was nearing completion, the Stone is in the hands of the workmen; and the five bronze tablets are ready, announced that all efforts to connect the data on the Calhoun history failed. While it is very sure that John C. Calhoun's ancestors hailed from Drumore, evidence to that effect is not sufficient to satisfy the high demands which the Lancaster County Historical Society require.

The Paper for the evening was read by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman. It consisted of The Diary of William Michael. After an interesting discussion the Society adjourned at the usual hour.

Adaline B. Spindler

Secretary.

NOTE. *The October Number will be the Report of the Committee having in charge the Drumore Celebration, and it will constitute pages 81 to 108 inclusive of the 1921 volume.*

THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1896

Meets monthly, first Friday of each month except July and August, in Smith Library Building, North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Holds Spring Social & Literary Entertainments and Summer Historical Meetings, for the public and friends of this Society.

Membership fee \$1.00 with annual dues of \$1.00; Life Membership, \$25.00. Payable to Financial Secretary.

Members are entitled to all the regular publications.

Special papers of historical interest to this locality are desired to be read before this Society.

In order to obtain a permanent home, a building fund has been established for that purpose, to which any one, member or friend of this Society, may contribute. Make checks payable to order of the Treasurer.

The public is invited to attend all regular meetings.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921

AT THE

DRUMORE CELEBRATION

"HISTORY HERSELF, AS SEEN IN HER OWN WORKSHOP."

Dedicatory Exercises and Programme

REV. GEORGE A. LEUKEL

PROF. H. H. BECK

PROF. WARD V. EVANS

GENERAL JOHN STEELE,..... *Revolutionary Soldier*
By Susan C. Frazer.

DAVID RAMSAY,..... *Historian, Surgeon, Statesman*
By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD STEELE,..... *Revolutionary Hero*
By D. F. Magee, Esq.

COLONEL THOMAS PORTER,..... *Patriot Leader, Soldier, '76*
By Robert B. Risk, Esq.

REPORT OF CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING.

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Hist. Society

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Presentation of Monument

By PROF. H. H. BECK.

Friends of Drumore:

The Historical Society of Lancaster County, which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, jointly with the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania, has erected on this commanding point within her rolling uplands, this monument to four illustrious sons of Drumore. We have done this to perpetuate the worthy memories of these men:

Dr. David Ramsay, Continental Army surgeon, friend of Washington, leader of constructive legislation in Congress, brilliant man of letters, and "The Father of American History."

Col. Thomas Porter, pioneer organizer of the spirit of independence and of militant patriotism in Lancaster County.

Gen. John Steele, wise man of affairs in early American life and fighting leader on important fields of the Revolutionary War.

Col. Archibald Steele, picturesque in his ruggedness and ardor, who broke the leash of his home ties at the shot of Bunker Hill and bolted afoot for the distant scene.

These four men, prominently within their day, were master builders of this our United States and it is eminently fitting that purely for their memories' sakes their names and deeds should be spread upon enduring bronze.

But these four plates carry with them something more immediate than mere record and memorial. Their legends fairly ring out with a challenge to the imagination of Drumore youth. Who were these men that they have thus lived on? Who these three plodding plowboys, turning this all too familiar sod, that they should be thus impressively outlined on the horizon of the past; and who indeed this barefoot driv-

ing home the cows in yonder meadow that he should be waited upon by the world of letters?

And, again, this monument, with its sturdy foundation purposely taken from the local rock and with its shaft four square to all winds that blow, in its larger meaning is an emblem of something that must persist, by the grace of God, in American life. It is placed here with the conviction that only by holding fast to that spirit of intelligence, courage, patriotism and faith which this rugged memorial symbolizes, can future generations successfully meet the appalling problems and the desperate situations that must inevitably increase in a world growing crowded and old. God grant that the inspiring legends of these four men may never be read by a posterity to whom these messages shall have become a reproach.

We dedicate this monument to the fair memories of Ramsay, Porter, John Steele and Archibald Steele. To the lofty ideals these men stood for, we consecrate it.

In full appreciation therefore of what these native sons have contributed to the past, the present and the future of our country, and in clear recognition of your fitness—my friends of Drumore—to receive and cherish, I make this presentation. I turn this monument over to you with entire confidence that its materials and construction will withstand all weathers for many centuries. And I present it to you—my friends of Drumore—in the bright hope that the sterling qualities of body and mind it symbolizes, by the token of granite and bronze, may endure in fair Drumore as in our beloved America.

In the name of the Lancaster County Historical Society I cordially salute you.

Acceptance of Monument

By *WARD V. EVANS, Ph. D.*

The people of Drumore accept and thoroughly appreciate the honor conferred on us through the presentation of this memorial to the heroism of our ancestors. It is impossible, however, for us to thank the Lancaster County Historical Society for this honor. Only by deeds can our gratitude be shown. We pledge ourselves, therefore, to cherish and revere this tribute and through the years to come inculcate its teachings in the hearts of our children.

Time will soon efface the names engraved here, but the sentiment that prompted the gift and the lessons taught by the achievements of these men remain with us,—a lasting heritage. Our efforts shall be to produce more blazers of

trails; more makers of history who in future years shall point proudly to the southern end of the county and say, "That is my birthplace."

In times of peace we shall endeavor to wrest even greater harvests from our fertile soil, to train our youths to take their place among the law-givers and educators of our land, and in times of strife and oppression—for wars may come—take up the sword not only for our own liberty, but for all oppressed peoples.

We will be worthy of that heritage, so that even though our names may never be engraved on tablets of bronze, we may live forever in the hearts of our countrymen.

Dr. David Ramsay

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.

David Ramsay was an immense figure in America. He did not spend as much of his time, for his country, on the public platform, in our Revolutionary struggle and early National Government, as did many of his contemporaries and thus he was not as widely or nationally known, as they, yet he was superior of many a more famous man of his generation. He was one of the great forces and figures of the Revolutionary War period; he was one of the great patriots and powers of our nation in its early days, for a third of a century. He did not rise to the eminence of Franklin, Washington, Adams or Jefferson; but he was the equal of Paine, Sherman, Livingston, Morris, Wilson, Rodney, Harrison, Rutledge and others. Our duty, to-day, will be to set this son of ancient Lancaster County in his true light and perspective before the modern Americans about me in this audience and before the splendid citizens of Lancaster County and of Pennsylvania of this generation. Our county is as rich in noble sons of her ancient days and of more recent decades, as the sky is rich, in her beautiful stars bending above us, at eventide. It is our duty to discover them and to point them out so that we may fully know and be thankful for the glory that for ages has surrounded us and hung over us like stars, from the days of old.

We can best study Ramsay by considering in order: (1.) his youth and early manhood in and as a son of this County; (2.) his adopted life work in medicine; (3.) his patriotic life and services during the Revolutionary war period; (4.) his public services as a delegate in our nation's Congress; (5.) his achievements as a writer; (6.) the quality of his manhood and religious life and practice. When all of these are discussed there will be other large fields untouched, namely his long term of public services in the offices of his adopted State of South Carolina, his social and domestic life, the able and extraordinary family he reared and their descendants, and other forms of dedication of his active and energetic being. But as we are considering Ramsay, our own, to-day, his local life and history, and his service for our common country and our common humanity and its health and well-being, will cover the purview of our contemplations, upon this occasion.

1. David Ramsay was born in Drumore. (now East Drumore) Township, near where we meet, April 2, 1749; he died a tragic death May 8, 1815, aged 66, from a pistol shot fired by an insane man. His father, James Ramsay, lived on the now Leandrew Shoemaker farm, near this spot. His mother died early. He was the youngest of three boys. His mind was a marvel, in memory, imagination, judgment and reverence. His intellect, sensibilities and will, all were splendid. He read the Bible in tender years, was taught at Chestnut Level Academy; he was ready and fit to enter college, but too young to be admitted, he tutored at the Carlisle Academy, at the age of 12, graduated at Princeton when 16, taught select school in Cecil County a year or two, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in medicine at 23, received from Yale a special honorary degree a year later, and at age of 24, in 1773 left our County and State for South Carolina with an Irish and Scotch-Irish migration which went to that State.

In his youth and early manhood as our own, he was called by one of his friends and a writer, a youth abounding in wit and humor. And in 1773, at the time of his departing southward, Dr. Rush, the greatest scientific figure in our country, said he was far superior to any person ever graduated at the now University of Pennsylvania; that his abilities were not only good but great, his talents and knowledge universal, that he never saw so much strength of memory and imagination united to so fine a judgment.

2. The profession of medicine which he adopted may be considered germane to the present event, only because the work he did in developing the science of medicine in America, was felt so generally throughout the land that, he was thereby still serving us locally here, in common with the rest of America. He was to our local ancestors, still our Lancaster County boy, doing noble service for us, with Dr. Bond and Dr. Rush and others. He laid down the foundation for an American system of medicine. Prior to his day, physicians of standing had to study the theory of medicine abroad. It was a cumbrous system, and one which classified diseases and remedies by hundreds of names. Many of the treatments were grotesque and some of them more or less mixed with sorcery, exorcism, powwows, signs, and outlandish potation of disgusting substances not fit to be taken into

mouth, in fact, unclean. Rush, Ramsay and others began to experiment on the human system and to discover the nature of the fluids of our being and their functions; instead of using the old system based on reading and memory, they entered the living experimental field of judgment and observation. The basis of the new system was that every morbid condition needs stimulation or depletion. They found in this new Agricultural country, depletion was required, more than stimulation. Bleeding and Cathartics were the remedies adopted. Ten conditions of the pulse were discovered which indicated ten several conditions of the system and the necessity for bleeding; and six conditions of blood when tested were found also to indicate six different causes of illness. Ramsay, later in life, investigated and wrote up the progress of medicine in the whole 18th Century. He investigated the irritations of the blood, the causes of fevers, etc. He resorted to the pulse as the great indicator of bodily abnormal conditions, now so generally consulted and which prior to his day was not taken into account. He did much more in many directions in the medical world.

3. Ramsay's patriotic services during the Revolutionary War period are also our peculiar local concern, as well as the concern of the nation at large. His first patriotic writing which commanded attention was his "Sermon on Tea," entitled "Touch not, Taste not, Handle not," in 1774. It was based on the tax imposed by Great Britain on tea. It was received with great commendation and excited much attention at the time. It abounded with satire. It was a happy appeal to the feelings of a people who associated with the use of tea, the idea of every evil. The burden of it was, "touch not, taste not, handle not, for in the day thou drinkest thereof thou shalt surely die." This was as truthful as the Biblical warning quoted, for if America had drunk the British imported tea, instead of dumping it into the sea because it was polluted and infected with a tax, not of our own imposition, America, the Free, would have died.

In 1778 South Carolina appointed Dr. Ramsay, to write, deliver and publish an oration on the "Fourth of July," the first "4th of July" oration ever pronounced. He did so; and it was a marvelous performance. The war was not yet ended—its result was still in the balance. Many people were fearful that it would be a mistake to sever the old tie with England. Ramsay used the opportunity to make a powerful State paper and to broad-cast it over the land. Answering those who were fearful of the issue, he boldly declared "our present form of government is every way preferable to the royal one we have lately renounced." In establishing this position he takes a glowing view of the natural tendencies of republican forms of government to promote knowledge, to call

into exercise the active energies of the human soul, to bring forward modist spirit, to destroy luxury and establish simplicity in the manners and habits of the people and finally to promote the cause of virtue and religion.

As Ramsay was now a great man in the domain of medicine known from Philadelphia to Charlestown and a learned man in many ways and well known in the legislature of South Carolina, anything that fell from his pen was noticed and published. Therefore, these papers of 1774 and 1778 made a profound impression. But in every period of the war he wrote and spoke boldly and was serviceable in the cause. He was appointed by Congress in 1782, to conduct an appropriate Fourth of July observance and he did so. These "4th of July" orations at the beginning of our nation had a very different function from those delivered now, nearly 150 years later. In those days, the patriotic orators had to counsel, encourage and predict what America would mean and what blessings it could create out of the alchemy of just government for the people.

4. As a delegate in the Congress of our nation he served a year in 1782 and nearly a year in 1785 and the last few months of the second term he was president of the Congress, that is, equivalent to the president of the United States. We must note that both his short terms in Congress occurred in the important formative years of our national government, during the time the Articles of Confederation were in force as the first attempt to put our American States under a federal government and out of which the Constitution of the United States evolved. Thus Ramsay's political labors in Congress were, in great part, of a constructive kind; he helped to forge out a real government for our country out of what was then only a Confederation or League, entered into by the States, which were only to become a real nation when that embryo form had served its purpose.

Ramsay's lines of activity in his first term in Congress included his efforts upon, (a) Military Affairs, (b) The Post Office System, (c) United States Finances, Revenues and Credit, (d) Organic Development of the Nation, and (e) Constitutional Reform of the Frame of Government. His second term claimed his talents and attention on the same lines, but particularly the last three named.

When we turn to the Journals of the Continental Congress we find that in his first term, Ramsay took a leading part in improving the laws relating to and the condition of the military department of the country. The soldiers were poorly paid and clothed. Such pay as they were entitled to, was mostly in arrears, the currency depreciated; fraudulent contracts were forced on

the army; there was no adequate hospital system and no system of medicine or surgery, no post office system to facilitate mail to the soldiers, etc. The war was over; but a peace was not signed as yet and a sufficient army was kept and was considered permanently necessary to defend the new weak nation. Ramsay was placed on committees to remedy these evils. He also worked and voted for the remedial measures needed. He was particularly fitted, as a famous physician, to organize the hospital and medical department of the Army.

He was appointed on the Committee to amend the whole post office system. The articles of Confederation provided for a national post office; but only a few scattered acts had been passed to organize it. Robberies and frauds existed in it, post roads were not provided, and in general the system functioned very badly. Our Atlee and others were placed on a committee to draw a post office ordinance and they did so. Then the ordinance was found to need amendment and amplification. Ramsay was assigned, with others, to that task.

Next we find that our country's finances were in miserable condition, and Ramsay, though not a financier, did very valuable work in this respect. The articles of Confederation provided three means of federal revenue—requisitions upon the states, loans and bills of credit. Ramsay was selected on a committee first to finance and extend our French loans. Then he was assigned as a member of a committee to work out the proportions of requisitions to be called from each state. Each state naturally tried to have its share reduced and to have an addition put upon other states. In all the votes called, Ramsay stood against this favoritism, as each state demanded a vote and further, he did not allow his state, South Carolina, to complain against those put on her at all. Ramsay also worked hard on the plan to actually collect the moneys, finally required from the various states, after those shares were fixed. He labored for the appointment of collectors by the national superintendent of finance; and for the method of collection to be the same and with the same penalties as those used in the states to collect their own taxes. He voted against a clause by which it was attempted to give the collectors power to collect by "any other method," because that would result in irregularity and be inefficient and would interfere with the rights of the several states to require such methods to be used as they decided on, for their own taxes. He also took an active hand in helping to build up or trying to build up a "permanent adequate fund by taxes and duties, general throughout the United States, justly proportioned among the states, as an absolute necessity to complete justice to our public creditors to restoring our credit and to provide for

our future defense" and he demanded that by some means the states be compelled to contribute their shares. Not much headway was made in this. He opposed an effort to base the shares of each state, not upon the value of property; but upon population, counting in three fifths of the slaves. This however finally became the basis of representation in Congress, fixed by the Constitution of the United States until the abolition of slavery changed it.

The requisitions were not heeded and Ramsay next turned his attention to bills of credit. A plan was taken up to call in the depreciated continental money and to issue specie certificates for it, like our gold and silver certificates of to-day. First 40 to 1 was voted on and then 75 to 1. Both failed.

Then in desperation the Government turned its attention upon making lottery tickets, a system of money and of the taking of them as pay, etc. In such questions of national financing Ramsay found himself a debater and participant.

Then, too, Ramsay found questions of organic development clamoring for solution; New York, Connecticut and Virginia claimed lands extending to the Mississippi. How to make that great domain available for settlement was the question, without having money to buy it from those states. The duty of those states to cede the lands to the Congress, became the leading issue. These states were made all kinds of promises if they would cede. They were afraid of rival states. They were jealous of their vast domains. Virginia and New York felt they were rivals and to lose their western country might change the position of their rivalry. What would become of the new territory? What would Congress do with it and what make out of it? Ramsay seemed to enter the opening wedge by proposing that states 130 miles square with townships six miles square, republican in form of government, be made out of the territory, that all the war debts of the ceding states be first paid out of the money raised by selling the lands to settlers, that the ceding states be consulted in the governments to be set up and that all contracts made and rights granted in such territory while part of the said states should not be violated, etc. Finally it went through and in due time the great ordinance of 1787 was complete.

The Vermont territory also was a troublesome matter which Ramsay helped to solve. Massachusetts and New Hampshire both claimed Vermont and Vermont claimed to be independent of both and of the United States as well. Congress took a strong stand and decided that Vermont was territory belonging to it.

Then, too, Ramsay found serious questions of constitutional reform also clamoring for solution. The Articles of Confederation needed amendment by the States. There was no power to regulate com-

merce, or to lay a tariff. For harmony was needed the first and for revenue and national safety the latter. Ramsay worked hard to induce the states to vest the power of laying duties on imports in the Congress. He was on committees to go over the action taken by the states; some acted, some did not; some acted with conditions attached to their statutes; all was chaos. Congress passed a 5 per cent. tariff law and tried to get it adopted by all the states. Rhode Island was very stubborn. Congress sent a delegation to call on her legislature. New York and Georgia obstructed powerfully also. Success was poor.

In his second term in Congress, the same kind of questions were up. The western lands had now been ceded and there were thus resources at hand as those lands were settled and sold. But the difficult job of settling the accounts between the United States and the States was perplexing every one. Ramsay voted to fix January 1, 1781, as the date after which the federal government should pay all federal bills and that all bills for general defense before that date be paid by the states. He worked for a system of gradual liquidation.

The organic questions connected with the western land still were numerous. The manner and the restraints upon developing those lands baffled solution. Ramsay agreed to states 130 miles square being formed and townships six miles square. The character of the government of such states also came up. Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia attempted to make a radical change in the system. Ramsay with others voted against it.

Reform of the Articles of Confederation, however, was the main question. The first question Ramsay met was that of the states vesting the United States, through Congress, with the exclusive power of laying tariff duties and to develop an internal revenue system. The plan was advancing but it had not fully succeeded when Ramsay's term ended.

The next question was that of exclusive regulation of foreign commerce by the United States. Britain, after she lost the war, began in 1782 to destroy us commercially. Congress ordered the states to cease all trade with her. Again, in 1784, Britain made the world believe we were financially unreliable and that trade with us was dangerous. In 1785 James Monroe resolved in Congress to vest the Nation with whole power over commerce and to have the states so act. Ramsay worked on this question. He helped to secure state action, examined the degree of action the states took and urged on all the necessity of the move if the federal union was to be saved. He was handicapped, however, because his own state would not accede.

Ramsay helped to develop another constitutional reform. He voted to have referred to a committee the proposition

that no one holding a federal office should be a member or delegate of Congress. Massachusetts initiated the principle and Ramsay with others made the restraint a reality. We now have as Sec. 6 of Art. 1 of the U. S. Constitution the provision that "no person holding an office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

5. As a writer it is simply necessary to say that Dr. Ramsay became famous for his works on the science of medicine, his patriotic pieces, his life of Washington, his history of South Carolina, his history of the United States and his Universal History, the last named, consisting of many volumes. The merits in his historical works lie in the fact that he wrote from first hand knowledge and had the opportunity, especially while in Congress, to get the first hand knowledge from the great actors in the Revolutionary War period.

6 His manhood and noble dedication of his life can be summed up in the opinions of a chronicler of his times, as follows:

"If ever there was a man destitute of selfishness that man was Dr. David Ramsay. It was his habit to regard himself only as a member of the great human family; and his whole life was devoted to the formation and prosecution of plans for the good of others. His active mind was ever devising means for the improvement of the moral, social and intellectual state of his beloved country. He was an enthusiast in everything which tended to promote these darling objects. To carry the benefits of education into every family, to introduce the Bible and to extend the blessings of Christianity to the most sequestered parts of the American Continent and to bring commerce by means of canals to every door, were his favorite objects."

His view of national life as he says he received it from Dr. Rush was that, "Next to the duty which young men owe to their Creator, a regard to their country should be inculcated in them. Let each pupil be taught that he does not belong to himself but that he is public property."

David Ramsay's fine spirit was summed up in the last hours of his life in sentiments like those of McKinley in his similar extremity. "I know not if these wounds be mortal, I am not afraid to die; but should that be my fate I call on all here present to bear witness that I consider the unfortunate perpetrator of this deed a lunatic free from guilt."

This sentiment of Ramsay, just quoted, that next to our duty to our Creator we ought to regard our country and that every pupil should be taught that he does not belong to himself but that he is public property—this sentiment as it echoes across the hundred years and more since he died ought to be made the great challenge of our attention to-day. Organized

selfishness has its grip on us to-day. It is an ill omen. Individual selfishness is directly opposed to the general welfare, just as unlimited individual liberty would be destructive of the real liberty of a people. But when our selfishness is organized into great camps or national crafts, each group the avowed enemy of another and aiming to profit at the expense of another craft or at the expense of the whole nation, we are in a more dangerous situation than we think. The germ of disintegration is at the heart of things, not the germ of cohesion—not even of class cohesion, but of chaos.

The awful gathering up into classes bound together for their several special interests, is directly opposed to the theory of our government. It means that the general welfare as a great object of our government, so announced in the preamble of our Constitution, is not the wish nor purpose of great masses of our people. It means that, honestly or dishonestly, these groups feel that they are not receiving their share of that general welfare and that it is necessary to organize their own welfare association, as they say, for their protection. And as one class, or craft, or other group, so organizes, others affected thereby organize against the various organizations which affect them. Thus we have a swarm of organizations and unions. We have millions, living in devotion to these unions rather than in true allegiance to their own government. They overlook the fact that though there be unions and unions, not one of them or all combined can compare with "The Union, Our Nation." It is the Union of all unions and we will not allow any other force on earth to harm nor hinder it. It rests above all and all obey it. Forty-eight sovereign states live in family harmony under it. Why should these states, why should the American people allow any other kind of organization or union to interfere with its majestic purposes?

Let us beware. At the close of the Revolutionary War, 13 states held together, and in common purpose, by fear during the war, suddenly developed a phobia—a mania—of individual clashing interests; and it required, by steps, the articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the U. S. and hundreds of decisions of the Supreme Court to teach those states to live in harmony. They were separate geographical sections,

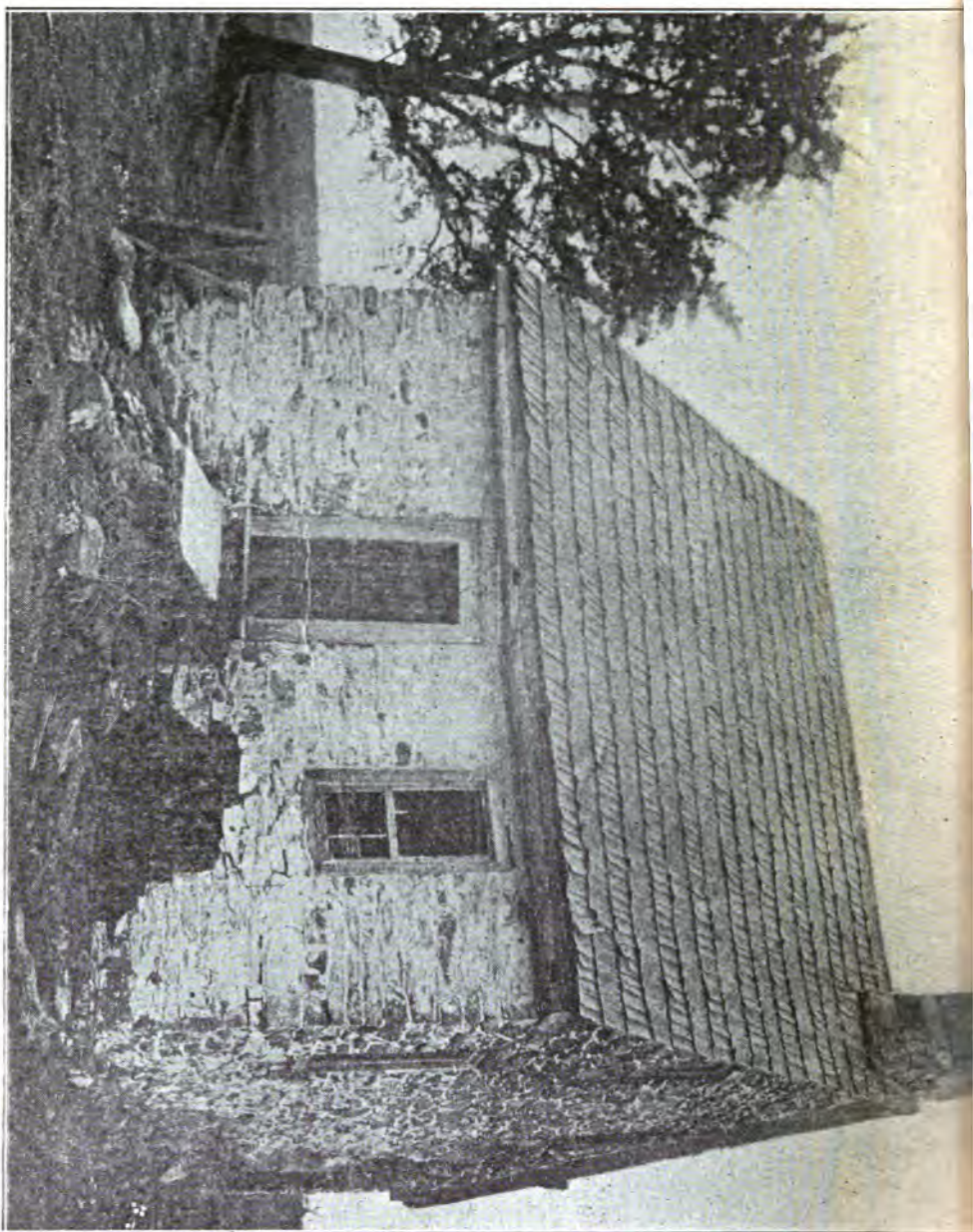
organized one against the other, one jealous of the other and selfish against the others; they were geographical classes. Now we have discordant classes geographically intermixed and divided into fewer and greater groups against one another than the members of States as units in days past. We are one people, we must be only one. We are near that awful time predicted in Holy Writ when the hand of brother shall be turned against brother.

We must also cut down both the amount of government and the cost of government. It is unthinkable that as people become civilized they should also become over governed. Thirty or forty thousand statutes buzzing like bees around our heads in Pennsylvania alone and the legislature turning our five hundred new ones every two years. When will it ever end, when will the turn come?

We must make our government a real popular government instead of allowing its electorate to continue to neglect the franchise until only three men out of five vote. We now have 103,000 electors in Lancaster County according to the recent return; only 40,000 of them at the most will vote this fall, two out of five. Minority rule of the most vicious kind is the result.

We must stop passing laws discouraging people from voting and encouraging them to stay home. We must face about and pass laws to encourage every one to come out, yea to compel it. The foolhardy and silly imposition of a poll tax, contemptibly small, is a disgrace. It fixes the price of a vote—that is all. It is useless to classify citizens as those fit and those not fit to vote. All who are fit to live here are fit to vote, over proper age. We must cut expenses. Let no one say it cannot be done. As soon as we get rid of the modern idea that we are entitled to whatever we want; and re-adopt the old rule that what we cannot afford we must do without, we will at once get rid of hundreds of thousands of supernumerary clerks and boards and commissions and swivel-chair and desk statesmen, and we will not be bound and tied and manacled by an infinite lot of rules and regulations which crush a free people on every hand. Tax bills will be cut in half at once and true progress and national happiness will go right on without a check and without a tremor.

House in which Dr. David Ramsay was born on the Shoemaker farm. From an old photo taken some fifty years ago. Nothing remains now but uneven surface of the ground and some stones of the cellar in a cultivated field.



Col. Archibald Steele

By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.,

LANCASTER, PA.

In Archibald Steele, the eldest son of Capt. William Steele, Drumore Township furnished to the Continental Army one of the bravest and one of the most loyal defenders of his country's liberties that went forth from Pennsylvania. A giant athlete, skilled and trained in all the knowledge and art of a frontiersman, an expert rifleman and woodsman, he made a splendid soldier in every sense of the word.

His ardent love of country and liberty impelled him to instant action when the call from Bunker Hill told him that his country needed the help of her soldier son.

He literally left the plow in the furrow, the harvest ungathered, without other clothing or equipment than the clothing he wore he shouldered his trusty rifle and hastily collecting a half dozen of the young men of his neighborhood started afoot on his journey of four hundred miles to Boston to do battle for his country, leaving behind his young bride, whom he had married but three months before.

At Lancaster they were joined by others, principally from the northwestern section of the county, and Matthew Smith was selected as Captain with Archibald Steele as First Lieutenant to command the small company. Arriving in Boston they were quickly enrolled and formed the nucleus of the "Pennsylvania Riflemen," under Col. Thompson in Washington's army, and entered the service at once in front of the British who were then entrenched in and about Boston. They were all expert riflemen and skilled in a high degree in the use of their own Lancaster County made rifles and quickly earned a reputation as marksmen that made them the terror of officers and picket-guards in the British lines. A letter from a British officer written at this time to friends in England said of this Lancaster County company, "their fire is exceedingly accurate and they can hit within a six-inch ring at a distance of three hundred yards."

Steele's soldierly qualities, personal courage and indomitable determination in action quickly impressed Washington and his commanding officer; and when Washington planned the expedition under Montgomery and Arnold to attack Quebec, out of the entire army then surrounding Boston Archibald Steele was chosen to head the pioneer corps which was to seek the route and blaze the way

across the trackless forests of Maine for this invading army under Arnold.

Steele was commissioned to select of his own choice eight men from the army to make up his party. He selected for this hazardous and responsible work the following: Jesse Wheeler, George Merchant and James Clifton, from the company of Capt. Morgan, of Virginia, and Robert Cunningham, Thomas Boyd, John Todd, John McConkey and John Henry, of his own company. On the march McConkey proved unworthy and James Clifton, the oldest of the party, could not stand the terrific strain of the hazardous journey, so that at the end of a hundred miles these two were left behind to rejoin Arnold's army when it came up and but seven men composed Steele's command, including himself.

It took all of Steele's indomitable will, courage and good fellowship to keep his men to their work. They were without map or chart and they had to depend alone on Steele's keen judgment and long experience to lead them true to the line towards Quebec. They carried with them two canoes and followed the general course of the waters of the Kennebec River through or around many lakes and across the divide into the headwaters of the Chaudiere River which flowed into the St. Lawrence. They had many miles of portage, and often descended through rapid falls in which they were wrecked a number of times and lost all of their scanty supplies and finally wrecked their canoes. At times they were almost starved and ready to give up in despair and more than once had divided their supplies down to the last ounce equally among the men, but Steele's courage and patience finally won out and he led the army of invasion into the valley of the St. Lawrence and to the walls of Quebec.

They had been six weeks in the trackless wilderness and in this time suffered terrible hardships and two of them after reaching civilization among the French Canadians, their privations having reduced them by sickness and weakness, they died from the effects, their labors and exposure. Steele rejoined his company and was then selected by Arnold on his staff.

At the final battle of Quebec, which ended in defeat and disaster to the little army of Americans, at the hand of the Quebec garrison, Steele took command of his company of riflemen again, as Capt. Smith for some unaccountable reason was

absent from the battle and final onslaught on the battlements of Quebec.

This battle was fought in a blinding snowstorm by an attack which the Americans made before daylight on morning of December 31, 1775. They hoped to surprise the British garrison. They were in two divisions and attacked from two opposite sides of the city, the one command under General Montgomery and the other under Col. Arnold.

The chronicler of the battle, John Joseph Henry, afterwards a Judge from Lancaster County, but then a private in Steele's company, writes in his history of the expedition the following account of the fight before and over the walls of Quebec:

"Col. Arnold, heading the forlorn hope, advanced perhaps one hundred yards in advance of the main body. After him followed Lamb's Artillerists. Morgan's company (Virginians) led in the secondary part of the column. Smith's followed, led by Steele, the Captain from particular causes being absent."

Further on he says, "confined in a narrow street before the ramparts, hardly more than twenty-five feet in width and on the lower ground, scarcely a bad well-aimed or otherwise but must take effect upon us. Morgan, Hendricks, Steele and Humphreys and a crowd of their men attempting to surmount the barrier, which was about twelve or more feet high and so strongly constructed that nothing but artillery could effectuate its destruction; and cannon over top of this barrier assailed us by grape and shot in abundance."

"Again within the barrier and close to it, were two ranks of musketeers armed with musket and bayonet, ready to receive those who might venture the dangerous leap to the top of the barrier."

"Humphreys upon a mound which was hastily erected attempted to scale the barrier. "Morgan brave to temerity stormed and raved. Hendricks, Steele, Nickels and Humphreys, equally brave, were calm and sedate under the tremendous fire. Hendricks died of a wound through the heart, Humphreys died by a like kind of wound, many other brave men fell among them; Lieut. Cooper, of Connecticut, and perhaps fifty or sixty other non-commissioned officers and privates, were killed. Capt. Lamb, of the York Artillerists, had nearly one-half of his face carried away by a grape shot. My friend and commander Steele lost three of his fingers as he presented his gun to fire. Capt. Hubbard and Lieut. Fisdle were dangerously wounded." Col. Arnold, the commander in the attack on this side of the citadel, had been earlier wounded and carried back through the lines.

General Montgomery had been killed in leading an attack upon the opposite side of the fortress and his army was in a disorderly retreat from the field. Arnold's wing of the army was thus left

to sustain the entire force of a counter attack by the enemy. With their commander down and most of the captains and officers of the line killed or wounded, Steele withdrew the remnants of Arnold's command into the houses across the narrow street, still fighting desperately. Here, being surrounded by the British and cut off from further retreat, the entire command was forced to surrender as prisoners of war to the British.

After three months or more of captivity Steele with a number of others escaped and returned after a long and trying march through the wilderness to Washington's army which was then in New Jersey.

Whilst crossing the icy waters of the St. Lawrence in mid-winter in an overloaded canoe to save it from sinking he sprang overboard and trailed behind till they all reached shore safely. This feat of self-sacrifice nearly cost him his life as he became unconscious when lifted from the water and with great difficulty he was revived in a near-by house. Finally reaching the Patriot Army, then located in New Jersey, he immediately re-entered service with Washington's Army near Trenton but his terrible privations and exposure throughout the entire expedition, and while in prison, had broken his health to such an extent that Washington assigned him to the commissary department. He served as Deputy Quartermaster General from May, 1777, to October in 1781. He was military storekeeper from that time on to the end of the war. However at one time he had been assigned by Washington to command an expedition against the British and Indians in the then northwest territory, but his broken health would not allow him to further lead an army and another General was assigned to the command. He remained in the Quartermaster's department as Quartermaster in command of the U. S. Arsenal at Philadelphia from the end of the war until April 28, 1816, and was honorably discharged from military service June 1, 1821, at the age of seventy-nine. He died in Philadelphia where he had continuously lived after the end of the war and died October 29, 1832, having served his country in the military service for fifty-one years and was ninety years of age at his death. He is buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Col. Steele married Jane Gibson, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a first cousin of Chief Justice Gibson and General George Gibson. They were married in Hubley's Hotel at Lancaster in 1775, this hotel being then owned by the father of his bride. There was born to them three sons—George, William and Matthias—all of whom served with honors and distinction in the war of 1812 in the U. S. Navy.

They were all three captured aboard their ship during the war and taken to England and became for some time prisoners until after the war was over.

Archibald Steele, the Minute Man

Poem by WILL F. McSPARRAN.

Attuned to pastoral themes, my lyre
Perchance may fail if it aspire
To reach the high heroic key
This day demands,—inspired should be
The one to speak in words that rhyme
Of those whose deeds have been sublime;
Of men who dare all great men may,
Whose strength is lent to cut away
The galling chains, what'er they be
That shackle world democracy!

Such men were these that we have come
To honor in their land, their home—
What beauty bath their land today,—
What hills and vales and fields that lay
Their largess here, a glorified,
Beloved land, our countryside,
Where nature's finished works abound—
The smile of God! 'tis holy ground!

These lands of streams and fields and wood
Were made that here a motherhood
Should bear us sons ordained to be
Our minute-men of destiny!
Behold our Steele! No ties of home
Could hold him back when there had come
Unto his soul, as came it then,
His country's call for valiant men,
For patriot men, who held the love
Of native land all else above.
No time was there to trim and train
For war, nor pomp, nor show,—a plain,
High call for him,—no accolade,—
He went a warrior readymade!

There is no annal set apart
That tells that somewhere near his heart
He kept a sweetheart's favor, brought
With trembling hands to show she'd wrought
The simple thing her tear drops wet,
That he should wear and not forget;
Nor how a mother's soul was rent
At thought of warfare's banishment
For one she'd borne; or her sweet blend
Of pain and joy, that she could send
So much unselfish love, indeed,
To meet her country's vital need.

Long, long the miles for human feet
From Drumore's hills to Boston's street,
But light the haversack and purse—
Ah me, if I could catch in verse
And sound in rhyme the laugh, the jest,
The spoken word, the sigh repressed,
The banter, moods, the lilt of song,—
The things their hearts could take along,—
And make for us a clear account
Of how their patriot souls could mount,
And find the bitter hardships sweet.
From Drumore hills to Boston street,—
If I could tell in fitting words,
Of morning call of twittering birds,
The rise of sun, the scanty meal,
The march resumed, the high-wrought zeal,
The hearts as light as purse and sack,
The rifle slung across the back,
The thirsty lip at way-side spring,
The firm, strong step, the body swing
That added traveled mile to mile,
And limped to bivouac with a smile,
To find in gathered brush a bed,—
Earth's first night's stars still overhead!

If I could tell how came the rain
And wind and chill and muddy plain,
Of dragging steps and hearts that sank,
Of days so dull and nights so dank

And dark that ardor failed, of one
Who cheered and helped the lagging on,
With ready hand and winning will,
Imparting strength with valor's thrill,—
Our Steele, the brave, the strong, inspired,—
The stalwart youth that never tired
When duty asked for yeoman aid,—
The always true and unafraid!

How Arnold's soldier instinct knew
'Twas Steele could lead the chosen few
O'er stream and mountainside, to blaze
The untrod forest's chartless maze,
Through which that hapless army went
To storm at Quebec's battlement.
Four hundred miles the way, nor less,
By lake and stream, through wilderness,
With dangers strewn on every hand
But scorned for love of native land.
From Boston town to old Quebec,
Who goes today, ye littlereck,
In limousine or palace car,
Where wondrous landscape beauties are,
Of what I'd vision unto you,—
The road that Steele was sent to hew!
If I could show his woodcraft skill,
Or voice the great, exalted thrill
Of that tremendous fortitude
That filled his soul, 'twould be so good
For poet's ear,—the loud acclaim
You'd give the mention of his name.

When Watson failed 'twas Steele who led
The fighting at his Company's head—
Again his call to duty clear,
Down through his soul's rare atmosphere;
Each time his rifle spoke, 'twas said,
A British coat bore newer red,
And when for him came deadly brand
He turned it backward with his hand!
But vain the effort—lost the day,—
The gallant Steele in prison lay
With many more who fought with him,
Their wounds undressed, and dim
In death grew eyes that shining bright
Came bravely to the losing fight.

But lived our Steele. Months later he
Could lead a little band to liberty,
But who shall venture to recite
The perils and hardships of that fight?
Their wasting wounds in prison pen,
And cruel fare, had made the men,
Unarmed, in rags, in sore distress,
Too spent to face the wilderness;
But Steele inspired and led them on,—
He spoke of battles to be won,
Of homes and loves and better days,
Of happy lives down peaceful ways,
Of all the good that victory
Would bring their land forever free.
With his prescience he could give
Them new heart hope, desire to live,
And will to try the trackless way,
Where untold dangers ambushed lay.

So came they to a river's flood,
Swift rushing through the solitude.
The icy waters must be crossed,
Or all their hopes of safety lost.
Their need was great—with ready hand
They gathered driftwood from the strand,
And quickly fashioned such a float
They hoped would serve them as a boat,
The flotsam held in place and bound
By twigs and vines and tied around

With ropes they'd carried in their flight
Against the need of such a plight.

But ere they reached mid-stream they knew
Their craft could never take them through—
'Twould founder from the very weight,
The overload of human freight,
But Steele relieved the overload
By jumping in the freeking flood,
A rope around his body tied
To tow him while he bravely cried
To those aboard to steady stand
And row them quickly to the land.
So strongly to their poles they bent,
Such effort to their paddles lent,
That soon they touched the landing shore.
Exhausted dropped the pole and oar,
But hastened to their leader's aid,—
Their brave of heart, the unafraid.

At last had death o'er taken him,—
The clear of eye, the strong of limb?
Could he withstand that awful chill,

This bravest man of iron will?
A fiery pillar built they then,
To guide his life to them again;
They made the place so warm and bright
No soul could miss it in the night;
Such love, such tenderness they give
The warrior sighs, resigned to live

Thus came they back, and Steele again
Went out with Red Rose fighting men,—
He asked no leave to nurse his wound,
Nor any time to sit around
And tell to those that stayed at home
Of dangerous ways that he had come.

Such men could venture all that we
Might be their heirs to liberty;
Such men could build a glorious state
For us to love and keep as great—
God grant that we forevermore
May fall them not in Old Drumore!

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Col. Thomas Porter

By ROBERT B. RISK, Esq.

A nation without monuments is a land without heroes, memories and inheritances. Without these, no people can have an inspiration which develops the individual, builds up national greatness and establishes a lofty patriotism. The backward nations of to-day are those without a history or ancestral inheritances, while the great, progressive lands have the records of their race's achievements by heart, and on every hill-top, in lowly valley or the humble graveyard can be found a monument or memorial marking the graves of their heroes or great men, silently inspiring the resolve that what worthy sires had won should not perish through a degenerate posterity.

There is not a township scarcely in the thirteen original colonies where does not rest the dust of some of the brave men who won our independence. Many of the names of such heroes are unwritten in the pages of local or general history, and many more sleep the dreamless sleep in unmarked graves. It is true all communities cannot have a Bunker Hill and Yorktown where began and ended the greatest Revolution of all time; nor can every spot have a shrine like Mt. Vernon, Monticello or the tomb of a Lincoln, but, as has been stated, every county has its heroes, who, if they played a minor role in a great contest are none the less heroes and worthy of a perpetual memento for the work they accomplished according to their opportunities. The subject of this sketch belongs to the class of almost forgotten heroes of the inconspicuous order, because his career was cut short by dying at the early age of 38 in the year 1777, when the Declaration of Independence

was but a few months old and the Revolution but scarcely begun. But all he had of energy and nearly all of his rather moderate means, he gave to the cause of Independence. He had at least a fraction of that glorious and heroic life which is better than an age without a name. His heart became inflamed with the idea of a free land, self governed and enduring, when the news of Lexington and Concord (battles fought in 1775 before the Declaration was given the world) reached the southern end of our county. The spirit of the community was with him as it was composed of the sturdy Scotch-Irish ever ready for a fight, "who knew their rights and knowing dared maintain." There was never a Tory or a slacker in the "lower end" of our county. George III in order to belittle the Revolution sneered at it as "a Presbyterian war." When we consider the big part the Scotch-Irish played in the contest, in field and cabinet, the king was one-fourth right at least. At any rate, the spirit which animated Col. Porter was common to all our section. This general feeling of the community can be illustrated by stating that when the news of Lexington reached the academy near to or in Liberty Square, this township, taught by the Rev. James Latta, a large majority of the scholars, with or without the consent of their parents, joined the Revolutionary army. Among them were two sons of William Steele. In fact all his sons—four in number—fought under Washington except one who was still a boy. Can their graves be found to-day? It is to be feared not: as many a hero fell in battle or died of wounds in a fearful camp like Valley Forge, whose names and dust are unknown and unmarked by

the generations of to-day. It may not be out of place now to say the Historical Society of Lancaster is doing a noble work in playing the part of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," in visiting the graveyards of our county to brush away the dust and moss on the crumbling tombstones of our Revolutionary sires and placing perpetual memorial tablets on the birth spots of our noted dead in civil and military life.

With these preliminary remarks now let us look at the life of Col. Porter in some detail. The records concerning him are few and meagre. So far as I know no direct member of his family lives in this community. His children went West and bore a good part in life either as prominent members of their local communities or in the larger affairs of their adopted States. So about all we know of Col. Porter is what the musty records of the Court House tell us or what can be found in the slender accounts given in military archives. Such information as I have been able to obtain I will give you as briefly as possible. •

The father of Colonel Porter was John Porter who came from Ireland to this township of Drumore in the early thirties of the eighteenth century. He brought with him the courage of the pioneer immigrant and that bravery an Irishman has never lacked. He must have brought with him also a certain amount of money, for he took up under the Proprietors a tract of land of some 350 acres, where we now stand and where his son, Col. Thomas Porter, was born about 1738 or '39. John Porter's wife answered to the good o'd Scriptural name of Rebecca and bore him five children, two sons, Thomas (the subject of this sketch) William and three daughters, all the latter being married at the time of his death save Violet, who married two years later. He died on this Drumore farm in 1765. Upon the death of the elder Porter's wife, Thomas Porter, the eldest son, became the owner of the homestead. He married Janet (sometimes named Jean) Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, June 18, 1761. To them were born nine children, viz: John, William, Thomas, Mary Rebecca, Margaret, George, James and Violet, only one of whom, John, was fourteen years of age upon the death of his father in 1777. Col. Porter died intestate and probably poor, as he had spent most of his possessions in equipping the various companies of militia he raised and drilled and for other expenses incurred in the struggle for independence. But such estate as he left was administered upon by James Porter and Thomas Whiteside, a brother-in-law, who had married his sister, Jean. Patrick Ewing became the guardian of all the minor children. By court proceeding beginning in 1782 and ending in 1784, an inquisition was held on the Porter farm and its 350 acres were appraised at 550

pounds and awarded to the Colonel's son, John, who had then become of age. In the partition proceedings Hugh Long became bondsman for John Porter, purchaser of the estate. In the course of years all of the Porter name moved from this neighborhood and rose to prominence in Kentucky and Indiana, one of the descendants becoming Governor of the latter state. Such is the brief record of the civil or family side of Colonel Porter's life. Let us now turn to his military career.

In common with all the leaders of the day he foresaw that a conflict between this country and George III was sure to come and they uttered in their hearts if not in words the sentiments of the fiery Patrick Henry—"The war is inevitable and let it come. I repeat it, sir, let it come." Let me say in passing that it is well we now know that the War of the Revolution was not one between this land and the English people but a contest between ourselves and a bigoted sovereign aided and abetted by a subservient court and aristocracy to overthrow constitutional government and make omnipotent the prerogative of Kings and "divine right." Liberty loving Englishmen were on our side, led by such mighty champions as Chatham, Pitt, Burke and Fox. These men were fighting the same battle for freedom at home we were fighting for here, and they rejoiced with us when Yorktown ended the war and made the King subservient to the people through a representative Parliament and sounded the death knell of "rotten boroughs." So Colonel Porter, seeing the Revolution was inevitable, keenly felt the necessity of preparation in time of peace. Young as he was, he had become a man of note in both his home community and throughout the country at large. So in 1774, a year before "the embattled farmers" at Lexington and Concord, "fired the shot heard round the world," we find Col. Porter selected by ballot, with his neighbor of Drumore Township, John McEntire, as one of "The Committee of Sixty" for Lancaster County, whose duty it was to look after the loyalty of all the inhabitants of the district, to encourage the timid, convince the wavering, keep burning brightly the ardor of the brave and impulsive and to have a watchful eye on slacker, coward or Tory. We can imagine the labor and zeal of Colonel Porter in riding by day or night throughout this bailiwick in discharge of his duties and on the then bridle paths for roads, which, save in mere width, have not improved greatly to this day. We next find him Colonel of the eight associated Battalions of the county in 1775. At that rank he was retained in the formation of the Revolutionary army and as commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion. In the same year he was member of the assembly from our county and a leader therein, and also a member of the convention to form the Constitution of

the state. During the years of 1775 and 1776 he recruited, armed, equipped (much of it at his own expense without hope of reimbursement from a poor and bankrupt government) and drilled, no less than ten companies of militia and prepared them for the line. Impaired health and fast waning strength rendered him unfit and unable to endure the fatigue of the march and rigors of camp life, and so far as we know from records, he was not engaged in any battle with the soldiers he had so strenuously prepared for duty. As we have noted, he died in 1777, during the initial stages of the Revolutionary conflict. He was a faithful and trusted servant of the people and his country to the full extent of his

physical powers and only death stopped his promising great career and being as near to Washington as our own General Hand. What might have been had he lived, is a matter for mere idle speculation. But we can well conclude that as he gave all he had of strength and means to the cause of Independence, he is as much one of our heroes as if he fell with Warren at Bunker Hill, or as an early victim of the conflict, a martyr worthy to stand by the side of a Nathan Hale. The tablet we now dedicate is a fitting tribute to a man who was without reproach in civil life, without fear as a soldier and who showed the depth of his patriotism by giving his all to his country.

APPENDIX

COL. THOMAS PORTER, OF DRUMORE TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY. TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD IN CIVIL AND MILITARY LIFE.

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| <p>1774. Elected from his township to the Committee of Sixty.
Rupp's History of Lancaster Co., 385.
Ellis & Watson of Lancaster Co., 36.</p> <p>1775. Colonels of the Associated Battalions from Lancaster County were as follows:
George Ross.
Mathias Slough.
Curtiss Grubb.
Thomas Porter.
John Ferree.
James Burd.
Peter Grubb.
Bartram Galbraith.
Penna. Archives, 2nd. Series, Vol. XIII, p. 257.</p> <p>1775. Member of State Assembly from Lancaster County.
Record Penna. Assembly Sept. 24, 1776.
Rupp's History of Lancaster County, page 404.</p> <p>1776. Member of the Convention to form the Constitution.
Rupp's History Lancaster Co., p. 408.</p> <p>1776. Colonel of Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia.</p> <p>1777. Officers of Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, were: Colonel Alexander Lowery.
Lieut. Col. James Cunningham.
Major Jacob Cook.
Officers of Second Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, were: Colonel James Watson, (Captain in 1776.)
Lieut. Col. James Porter.
Major Dorrington Wilson, (Captain in 1776.)
Note men transferred from the</p> | <p>old 3rd Battalion to the 2nd. Penna. Archives, Series 2nd. Vol. XIII, p. 353.
Colonel Thomas Porter's name is missing in the realignment in 1777 and afterwards. (He died in 1777.)</p> <p>1776. The earliest minute made in the minutes of the Council of Safety in 1776 concerning this command of Col. Thomas Porter is dated August 13th when Robert Towers (Commissary) is ordered to deliver arms "to Captain Ross of Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County." "August 29th Mr. Robert Towers, Commissary, was ordered to deliver to Major Ewing a hundred stand of arms for the use of Col. Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County."
Minutes proceedings of Council of Safety same date.</p> <p>1776. Same date Capt. Thomas Morrison (of Porter's Battalion) was allowed \$25, 2s 6d. for mileage of sixty-seven men ninety miles, and \$6, 10s. for a rifle to be charged to Col. Thomas Porter." The Council of Safety allowed \$2, 8s. 9d. for dieting sixty-five men of the Company of Capt. Ross in the Battalion of Colonel Thomas Porter, and \$1, 2s. 6d. for dieting thirty-nine men of Capt. Boyd's Company, Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion."
"Mention is also made in same minutes of Captain Boyd, Capt. John Eckman and Capt. Patton of Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion.</p> |
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Ellis & Watson's History of Lancaster County, p. 52. Same facts also noted at several points in Colonial Records, all quoted from minutes of Council of Safety.

1776. The following are the names of the Captains of the Companies under the command of Col. Thomas Porter, of Lancaster County, as Commander of the 2nd Battalion.

Captain James Wilson.
 Captain Thomas Whitman.
 Captain John Boyer.
 Captain James Morrison.
 Captain Dorrington Wilson.
 Captain Robert Campbell.
 Captain James Ross.
 Captain ——— Johnson.
 Captain ——— Paxton.

Penna. Archives, 2nd. Series, Vol. XIII, p. 325, excepting Cpts. Ross, Johnson and Paxton who are named in Ellis & Watson History Lancaster County, p. 52.

Note.

It is worthy of note here that Jean Porter, sister of Col. Thomas Porter, became the wife of Col. Thomas Whiteside, of Colerain Township.

Three daughters of this union, by an odd coincidence, married three brothers, sons of Samuel McConnell, of Colerain, as follows: Rebecca, married Hugh McConnell; Martha, married David McConnell, and Violet, married Samuel McConnell. From this union of three sisters with three brothers have sprung a rather remarkable line of men, McConnells:

Judge A. D. McConnell, Judge of the Courts of Westmoreland County. Pa.; Judge James Marshall, of Iowa; Judge J. P. Smith, of Tennessee; Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector of St. Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. David McConnell Steele, Rector of St. Luke's Church and Church of Epiphany, New York; Joseph Mitchel, Chief Counsel of Michigan Central R. R. Co.; Jackson E. Reynolds, Prof. Corporation Law, Columbia University, N. Y., and Chief Counsel of New Jersey Central R. R. Co. All these men were lineal descendants of first John Porter, of Drumore.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PORTER

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8 Wm. Porter
m. Esther Price

4 William	David	
4 Angeline m. Jas. Ryle	Betty	
	Win (?)	
	Elijah	
	Polly	
4 Thomas		
4 Esther P. m. Samuel Craig	Mrs. D. D. Garmore	
	Mrs. Ashley	
4 Violet m. Thos. Neal	R. W. Neal 1 Pink Neal (?)	
	(Price Neal ?)	
4 David S. m. Agnes Campbell	Omer T. 1 Jas. E. Mary	Omer
		Laura
4 Bettie m. Adam Neal	Thomas 1 C. O. Porter	
4 Jane m. Henry Stephens	Hiram	
	Jane	
	Hettie	18 Sophie-
		Buckner

8. George Porter

4 Jane Foster
4 Frances Youell
4 Eliza Butler
4 Isabel Morton
4 Margaret
4 Wm. Wesley
4 Geo. Robert
4 Thomas
4 Elijah

3. James Porter
m. twice

4 Mrs. Jane Kelly	W. B. Kelly
4 Washington	Cyrus
	Cynthia
	Lizzie
	Jack
4 Jefferson	



COL. ARCHIBALD STEELE
From a photo taken from an oil painting.



GENERAL JOHN STEELE AND WIFE, ABIGAIL.
at advanced age. from a photo taken from an oil painting.

General John Steele

By SUSAN C. FRAZER

The first Steele in this country of whom the descendants of General John Steele have absolute knowledge, proved by history, wills, family Bibles, court house records and the gravestones in the old churchyard at Chestnut Level, was Captain William Steele, Sr., born 1707, married Rachel Carr, of Maryland, who was born 1726. He settled along Puddle Duck Run, a small branch of Conowingo Creek. Prior to 1727 the road commonly called the Foundry Road, is described as running past William Steele's farm. He took up 200 acres of land, established a tannery as early as 1730. In 1756 he was in the Provincial Service; commanded a company of associators. He was a staunch Presbyterian patriot, but on account of his advanced years he was unable to endure the fatigues and hardships of an active campaign during the Revolution. His four stalwart sons fought for independence. Captain William Steele died at his home, Drumore Township, (his home is still standing about 2½ miles from here,) October 23d, 1780. The widow, Rachel Carr Steele, died April 18th, 1798. They are buried in the old graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level. The eldest son, Archibald Steele, was born in 1742. The second son, William, was born July 30th, 1750; he married Elizabeth Bailey who was born October 14th, 1754, and they were married September 14th, 1775. He commanded a Company in the war of the Revolution; fought gallantly on Long Island. He with his wife is buried in the old graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level. Their daughter, Ann, married first, William Dickson; her second marriage was to Major Thomas Jordan, of Chanceford Township, York County; he was an officer in Gen. Jas. Porter's regiment in the Revolution. Their daughter, Rachel, married Jacob Bailey, son of Robert Bailey, a prominent man in the county. The fourth son of Captain William Steele, James, the youngest son, married Mary Humes. He was too young to join the Revolutionary army, but finally as a boy enlisted, marched as far as Baltimore with his company when they heard of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He distinguished himself during the war of 1812; was made a General; died in 1847, and is buried in cemetery at Harrisburg; his wife died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1864, and is there buried. The third son, John Steele, the subject of this paper, was born June 5th, 1758; he was

sent to the Chestnut Level Select School under the tuition of Rev. James Latta, D. D.; the elder brothers, Archibald and William, were then fighting in war of the Revolution, but on account of his youth his parents refused to allow him to join the army. He was being prepared for College to become a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He left school without the consent of his parents, telling his venerable preceptor that until his country was free he must leave his studies for the camp. He entered the army as a volunteer, and though young, soon attained the command of a veteran company. Washington made him a Colonel, appointed him on his staff. At the age of 19 he commanded Mrs. Washington's bodyguard; when the General was away he lived at her quarters at Morristown, N. J. There was great danger of an attack during the absence of the General. He had 60 troopers under him for her defense; so had no fear of the outcome of an attack. (There is a letter here to-day on exhibition which he wrote in 1780, telling of his life at the home of Mrs. Washington.) He was severely wounded at Brandywine, so severely that he was thought dead; six of his faithful soldiers carried him after the battle on a blanket to bury him in the woods to prevent the British from mutilating his body; when they reached the woods with his body they discovered signs of life in him; they carried him a long distance from danger of capture, reaching the home of two elderly ladies, who, though entire strangers to him, nursed him assiduously and were the means of his restoration. His sense of obligation to them and his gratitude were lasting as life. Before he could return to active military duty his father heard what had befallen him and after much search found him in Bucks County, whither he had been carried after many removals, with a view to his safety.

Returning health and strength restored the young soldier to arms, not at all discouraged by what he had suffered. He followed General Washington through many battles, participated in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, where he was field officer of the day when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington.

At the conclusion of the war he returned home with an arm disabled, poor and penniless. Abigail Bailey, daughter of Robert Bailey and Margaret McDill his

wife, the sweetheart of his youth, waited eight years for his return and remained true to her pledge and they were married March 4th, 1784.

Before her marriage she lived with her brother in Lancaster, Francis Bailey, who printed the first almanac, and on the title page was a picture of Washington, Bailey calling him "Washington, the father of his country," the first person who did it. She often sat in his office with her sewing and watched him setting type. One day she said to him, "Francis, I think I can help you," at once commenced operations and actually set up the first pocket almanac which was printed in this State. The knowledge of printing she obtained was of great value to her husband in later life. With firmness, decision, enterprise and activity, she united all the amiable attributes of an accomplished lady; she was well suited to be the wife of young Steele. It was perhaps as much owing to her knowledge of the business of a printer, as to the versatility of the genius of her husband that they went to Philadelphia and engaged in that business which Franklin immortalized and which has immortalized Franklin, setting a praiseworthy example of industry and independence of character when the arts were comparatively new in this country. General Steele with his own hands cast the type with which he and his wife set up the first American edition of Dillsworth's Spelling Book and a copy of the New Testament, publishing edition after edition. Subsequently General Steele removed to a paper manufactory which he established on the Octoraro at Steelville; there also he multiplied copies from his standing types and occasionally repaired them by casting the defaced letter anew. Agriculture was his favorite pursuit and from his paper manufactory and printing he retired to his farm in Drumore, at the Unicorn. While cultivating his native fields he frequently represented his district in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of Pennsylvania. He was very useful in settling difficulties between the different claimants of land in Luzerne County which were long a source of agitation and anxiety in the community whilst acting as Commissioner for his State. To him, Logan, the Indian Chief, made his famous address while chairman of a Commission which was sent to make a treaty of peace with

the Indians who had been at war with the whites of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In 1808 he was appointed Collector of the revenue of the United States for the Port of Philadelphia and filled this important office with exemplary ability and fidelity until 1826, when he resigned on account of impaired health.

At the conclusion of the war when Washington bade farewell to his officers at Newburg, he with them formed the Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, which was to perpetuate their friendship, hardships and memories of the war as they returned to their homes and avocations of life. The membership in it was an inheritance to descend to the eldest son of the eldest son in each family for all time. General Steele was one of the founders of this Order. At his death his eldest son, Captain John Steele, of the War of 1812, of Harmony Hall, Lancaster County, inherited it; the insignia is of gold, the American eagle with outstretched wings holding the olive branch in the mouth. William Porter Steele, the eldest son of the Captain, inherited it; then his son, Charles Stetson Steele. He had four daughters but no son, so his eldest grandson, Hugh Hutchinson, of Herndon, Va., is the inheritor; Charles S. Steele was the last male Steele of the General's line; the inheritance now goes out of the Steele name. Of his home life, the highest evidence of the prudence, self-government and equanimity of himself and wife, is that during their married life of 43 years they are said never exchanged an unkind word. This was their testimony concerning each other which was corroborated by their children and intimate friends in their family. General Steele was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level; very often officiated in that capacity in the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which he was a trustee and one of its valued members. He died on the 22nd of February, his wife two weeks later, on the 13th of March, 1827. They lived the life of Christians,—entered into the rest which remaineth for the people of God. They are buried in the churchyard of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia on Pine Street between Fourth and Sixth, where a monument of simple proportions is erected.

BRIEF OF THE TITLE TO THE GENERAL JOHN STEELE

TRACT NEAR UNICORN, IN DRUMORE TOWNSHIP

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To John Steele.	Tract of land called "Trenton." Patent Deed dated Nov. 21, 1809. Record in Pat. Book H, Vol. 1, p. 622. Containing 201 Acres.
John Steele's Heirs and Exors. To William Boyd.	Dated Oct. 6, 1829. Record Book N-5-370. Will dated Dec. 4, 1823.
William Boyd To Robert Steele.	Dated Oct. 6, 1829. Record N-5-374.
Robert Steele To James N. Henderson.	Dated April 30, 1838. Not recorded. Now in possession of Charles B. Evans.
James N. Henderson To James Barnes.	Dated Mar. 11, 1839. Record R-11-262.
James Barnes To Robert J. and William Barnes.	Eighty-eight acres adjoining to the east- ward had been bought to it. Dated May 17, 1880, Record R-11-265. For 288 Acres.
Robert J. Barnes, William Barnes, To John N. Haverstick.	Dated March 30, 1882. Record S-11-485. For 179 Acres, part of farm.
John N. Haverstick's heirs To John L. Minnich.	Dated April 1, 1896. Record C-15-349. For 179 Acres.
John L. Minnich's Admrs. To I. C. Arnold.	Dated Mch. 27, 1905. Rec. S-17-589.
I. C. Arnold To Jerries DeLong.	Dated May 5, 1905. Rec. S-17-589.
Clerk of Orphans' Court To Catherine DeLong.	Dated April 30, 1914. Rec. A-22-2. 179 Acres.
Catherine DeLong's Exors. To Paul DeLong and Lewis E. Shoemaker.	Dated Mch. 31, 1921. Left for record but not yet recorded.

Chas. B. Evans' Title to Part of Steele Tract with New Buildings

on Which the Monument is Erected.

Referring back to deed from James Barnes to Robert J. and Wm. Barnes for the whole tract, Record R-11-265 we find:	
Robert J. Barnes died Sept. 3rd, 1891, testate. Wm. J. Barnes, Exor.	Will Robert J. Barnes, dated 1891, Will Book J-2-198. Gave Wm. J. Barnes authority to sell his interest.
Wm. J. Barnes personally and as Exor. of Robert J. Barnes. To Charles B. Evans.	Dated Apr. 3, 1909. Record W-19-433. For 109 A. 40 P.

Report of Celebration Committee

Read by Chairman D. F. MAGEE.

Report of the Committee having charge of the Drumore celebration, and the erection of the Monument Saturday, Sept. 17, 1921.

Your Committee respectfully reports that in pursuance of the purposes and intent of the resolution under which it was appointed it took up the work which was assigned it and carried it to a successful finish and herewith submits in some detail the work done.

The Committee as finally filled and appointed consisted of the following members: D. F. Magee, Chairman; Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary; Prof. H. H. Beck, A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, Miss Susan C. Frazer, Mrs. John A. Nauman, Mrs. Grace Collins Scott, H. Frank Eshleman, George W. Hensel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Evans.

The Chairman afterwards added to this Committee a large number of persons and assigned to them work on special Committees, the following being the names of the Committees and respective chairman:

Vocal and Instrumental Music, Prof. H. H. Beck, Chairman; Invitations, H. Frank Eshleman, Chairman; Foundation and Stone, George W. Hensel, Chairman; Tablets and Marker, Prof. H. H. Beck, Chairman; Reception and Social, Mrs. John A. Nauman, Chairman; Old Homes and Grounds, Edgar B. Maxwell, Chairman; Exhibit of Relics, John L. Summy, Chairman; Dinner and Refreshments, Thos. C. Evans, Chairman; Autos and Transportation, Levi McAllister, Chairman.

The Chairman herewith wishes to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society the enthusiastic spirit and the willingness to work shown by all chairmen and their able assistants. Each of them filled their parts most willingly and ably and to this united effort is the grand success of the undertaking due; and while he would detract nothing from the excellent work done by all, he feels that justice demands that special mention should be made of the excellence and generosity of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell and Prof. H. H. Beck.

The Maxwells literally took off all gates, laid down all bars and threw open all doors to their beautiful and hospitable home and invited all the countryside to

come in and enjoy themselves to the limit in any and every part of the farm and buildings. They spared neither time, labor or expense in preparing the stand and tables for our entertainment; and the result of their labor gave to us the most beautiful and artistic staging and setting for the celebration that any of us have ever seen.

Prof. Beck rendered invaluable services in the search for and selection of the stone, and in the planning and design of the tablets and the composing of the excellent legends that are found on each.

It took many days of work and thought and much time spent, the story of which is all told in the beautiful monument and tablets thereon to show to the generations to come, the noble patriots of our County, sons of Drumore. Standing on firm foundation far under ground this perfect shaft of trap rock and enduring bronze will stand for years unnumbered to tell its story of noble deeds, a reminder of the good work of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Your Committee selected for the authors of the four papers to the men to be commemorated, the following: Doctor David Ramsay, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Gen. John Stee'le, Miss Susan C. Frazer; Col. Thomas Porter, Robert B. Risk, Esq.; and Archibald Steele, D. F. Magee, Esq.

The papers prepared by each will speak for themselves and are a valuable accession to our historic archives; they are herewith attached and made part of this report.

It may be noted here that the original intention to have Mr. Magee prepare a paper upon the ancestry of John C. Calhoun was not carried out for the reason that Mr. Magee after most exhaustive search in all attainable sources and direction, did not feel that it was possible to produce with the certainty and accuracy that our Society expects, proof that the direct Calhoun ancestry had been resident in our County. The Calhouns who did live and reside for several generations in Drumore, and of whom descendants are still here in the Pennvs. were apparently connected with the John C. ancestry, probably cousins, there was available no record proof that Patrick Calhoun, the father of John C. Calhoun, was born or lived here.

But nothing was lost to our historic

records by the substitution of Archibald Steele in his stead; for our Society has learned thereby, that in him she gave to our country one of the bravest and most heroic men in all the Continental Army.

The poem written by Will F. McSparan, a son of Drumore, upon the life of Archibald Steele, was a most excellent production and reflects as great an honor upon the literary attainments and poetic genius of another Drumore son as it does upon the heroic valor of the revolutionary soldier. It is attached herewith and made part of this report.

The threatening weather of the morning kept many away from the celebration; nevertheless the gathering was a very large and notable one and it was estimated that there was present about eight hundred people, many of them coming from a long distance and quite a number of the Steele descendants were present.

Six hundred invitations were printed and sent out to the members and their friends, as also to a large number of others whom it was thought would be interested in the celebration through old associations.

All of the surrounding historical Societies in other Counties were specially invited. Invitations were sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania and other state officials, as also Robert Arthur Cooper, the governor of South Carolina, and the Mayor, John P. Grace, of Charleston, S. C. All replied, excusing themselves on account of other more urgent engagements; but all expressing their appreciation and extending to our Society their well wishes for our success. Besides the number of Steeles present, Hon. George T. Porter, a son of Governor Porter, of Indiana, was present, as also John McCardel, one of Indiana's big men of the day, once a Martie boy, was with us and gave us a fine address.

Hon. Cyrus T. Fox, Secretary of the Berks County Historical Society, was present and gave an address; also the Rev. John B. Laird was present and gave an address that was interesting and timely.

A number of very interesting pictures, relics of the Steele family, including a picture of General John Steele, and Col. Archibald Steele, as also a letter from Dr. David Ramsay, the Bible of General Steele, and also his sword used in service, were among the most notable. The pictures in oil, brought by Miss Sue C. Frazer were much admired.

Good pictures of all of the present homes on the sites of the old homesteads, as also a picture of the monument, were taken by D. B. Landis, the official photographer, some of which were used in illustrations. Mr. Landis has sets of fives of these pictures which he is furnishing at cost, one dollar for the five.

The country dinner furnished by Caterers Eckman and Smith consisting of chicken, roasting ears, sweet potatoes and all the side dishes, topped out with ice cream, was highly appreciated and partaken of by upwards of three hundred people.

Extra trolley cars were furnished by the Traction Company and all were accommodated and the service of automobiles to carry the visitors on the tour of the residences of the four heroes of the day was fully adequate to all demands, though owing to the threatening weather many of them were late in arriving as they believed they would not be wanted.

The whole programme from the start in the morning to the final bugler's call of reveille was carried out completely and on time in every feature, and not one number was even five minutes late.

Honorable George T. Porter, a lineal descendant of Colonel Thomas Porter and a son of Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, was so well pleased with the work of the Society throughout that he volunteered a contribution of One Hundred Dollars towards the expense of the monument.

The legends on the monument are as follows:

DR. DAVID RAMSAY

Historian—Surgeon—Patriot
Born one mile southwest, 1749
Continental Army Surgeon
Friend of Washington
Constructive leader in Congress
Talented man in letters
The Father of American History
He is best known for his History
of the American Revolution, Life
of Washington,
History of America, and
Universal History Americanized
Practiced medicine and died 1815
in Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL JOHN STEELE

Born three miles north, 1753
Resident of this farm
Volunteer at 18. Captain at 19.
Colonel on Washington's staff at 21
Wounded at Brandywine and
at Germantown
Pennsylvania Legislature (House,) 1801
Speaker of Senate, 1806
Collector of Port Philadelphia,
1808—1825
As commissioner to treat with
warring tribes, to him was ad-
dressed the famous speech of
Logan, the Indian chief,
Died 1827.

COLONEL THOMAS PORTER

Born three miles north, 1738
A pioneer spirit of American
Independence
Committee of Sixty, 1774
Organizer of ten Lancaster County



The monument of native trap rock boulder at Unicorn, with bronze tablet on each of the four faces to Ramsay, Porter, John Steele and Archibald Steele.



COPYRIGHT BY D. B. LANDIS

The old Maxwell homestead, near Unicorn; set and staged for the Celebration. A splendidly preserved mansion, built by Robert Maxwell in 1754, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell and mother, Mrs. James Maxwell. Edgar B. Maxwell is a lineal descendant in male line from the first builder.

companies whom failing health prevented his leading into the Field
Died 1777.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD STEELE

Born three miles north, 1742
Picturesque in his ruggedness and ardor
Walked to Boston at the call of Bunker Hill
Leading six picked men, he broke the trail for the Montgomery expedition against Quebec, where he fought with distinction. Traveling on an overcrowded boat on the retreat, he contracted a chronic illness in the icy St. Lawrence. Thereafter Commissary and finally head of the Philadelphia Arsenal.
Died 1832

It is reported to your Committee that from fifteen to twenty automobiles of people stop every day to admire the monument and study its story as told in the tablets.

D. F. MAGEE, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS

ON THE

Passing of Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer

By the Lancaster County Historical Society

Resolved, That in the death of Frank R. Diffenderfer, Litt. D., the city and county, as well as ourselves, have lost a man of great worth and one whose place will not easily be filled.

This Society was largely his creation. For seven years he acted as its unpaid Secretary; for two years he served as its President; and when death came upon him, he was its First Vice President. No name appears upon our records so frequently as that of our departed friend, and no papers delve so deeply into the early traditions of this locality as those which came from his fluent pen. He was easily the most valuable member this Society ever had. We ne'er shall see his like again.

He hated inaccuracy in papers relating to our history. Often with great earnestness we have heard him on this floor denouncing loose and incorrect statements and then giving the correct version of the alleged events. His knowledge covered a wide range, and everything he did showed clearly his marvelous memory and extensive reading. As an author he was known throughout the state. His kindly face will be sadly missed at our meetings and his efforts on behalf of the Society cannot by others easily be supplied.

LANCASTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Secretary, Adaline B. Spindler. President, C. I. Landis.

Minutes of the October Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa.,
7 October, 1921.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building this evening. The President, Hon. Charles I. Landis, presiding, opened the business meeting by calling for the reports of the various officers. The minutes of the September meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's financial statement was accepted and approved as follows:

Sept. 2, 1921, Date of last meeting,	\$194 12
Receipts,	8 00
	\$202 12
Expenses,	\$ 36 00

October 6, 1921, Am't in Treasury, \$166 12

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

The Librarian's report, Mr. Harry Stehman, Jr., showed the following gifts and exchanges:

A case of notebooks once belonging to Charles A. Burrows, deceased, of Lancaster.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1917.

New York State Local History Town Records, 1921.

Grand Rapids Public Library Bulletin, July-August, 1921.

New York Public Library Bulletin, August, 1921.

Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1913-1914, from the Smithsonian Institution.

A bound manuscript volume of the Genealogy of the Proudfoot-Vanscoy-Trow-Geist and allied Families, this splendid gift being the work and donation of Miss Myrtle R. Emberson, of Los Angeles, California—second volume—the first volume having been presented last month.

Two manuscript copies, of papers read at the celebration of the Berks County Historical Society at Windsor Forges. Presented by Mr. Walter C. Hager, of Lancaster.

Photograph of Colonel Archibald Steele, Presented by Miss Susan C. Frazer, of Lancaster.

A check for three hundred dollars presented, through Mrs. D. B. Landis, by Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black as a memorial to her father, Hon. Alexander H. Hood, Lancaster lawyer, member of the Legislature, and appointed by President Lincoln, first Revenue Collector for this district. This memorial is for the Permanent Home Fund of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

A check for one hundred dollars presented by Mr. George T. Porter, of Washington, D. C.

A unanimous vote of most appreciative thanks was heartily extended to the kind friends for these generous gifts.

There were several new applications for membership presented:

Dr. Harry Bender, Lititz, Pa.

Dr. E. S. Snyder, 425 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. G. J. P. Raub, Quarryville, Pa.

Professor H. J. Taylor, 556 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Daisy Youngman, Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. L. B. Herr, 604 W. James St., Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Amy Steele, 15 E. Lemon St., Lancaster, Pa.

Miss M. Agnes Martin, Strasburg, Pa.

The following new members were elected, applications for which were received at the September meeting:

A. H. Stubbs, M. D., R. F. D., Peach Bottom, Pa.

Laura B. Stubbs, (Mrs. A. H.) Peach Bottom, Pa.

Fred L. Cauffman, R. F. D., Peach Bottom, Pa.

Mercie B. Cauffman (Mrs. Fred L.) Peach Bottom, Pa.

Miss Ida Ream, 32 S. Lime Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. David W. Jackson, Bartville, Pa.

Mr. H. D. Weller, 913 Virginia Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Ward V. Evans, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Helen Hensel, Quarryville, Pa.

Josephine Martin Hensel (Mrs. George W., Jr.) Quarryville, Pa.

Mrs. Annie Scott, Quarryville, Pa.

Mrs. Anna Dickinson, Quarryville, Pa.

Kersey Carrigan, Quarryville, Pa.
Lillian Carrigan (Mrs. Kersey) Quarryville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Porter, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black were elected to Honorary Membership in the Society for life.

At the suggestion of the Chair it was decided to instruct the Treasurer to keep separate the special funds which should be given for the Permanent Home Fund and that the three hundred dollar check given for this purpose be deposited in this way and used for no other purpose and that others that may be donated similarly be treated in the same way.

On motion of the Secretary the Society voted to rent the room on the third floor, lately occupied by the Lancaster Medical Society, and fit it up with some of the growing donations of the museum.

The subject of papers was brought up by Mr. Eshleman. He suggested that the papers for the year be assigned early in the year and announced in order to obviate some of the uncertainty which under the present system is a disadvantage.

D. F. Magee, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration, read the full report of the Celebration.

Professor Herbert H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College, read Resolutions on the Passing of Dr. Frank R. Diffenderfer, First Vice President of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of these Resolutions to the family and to place them on the minutes.

The Society adjourned at the regular hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

October, 1921.

Secretary.





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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORMER

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 9

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

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ERRATA AND EXPLANATION

The September pamphlet should be paged 99 to 109; and the Drumore Celebration pamphlet should be considered paged 111 to 132. It is indexed accordingly.

The November pamphlet, therefore, begins with page 133. It and the December pamphlet are paged from 133 onward and indexed accordingly.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

THE STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

by

William Frederic Worner

What cannot art and industry perform
When science plans the progress of their toil.

Beattie.

Not long since Miss Virginia B. Clark, presented the writer with a little pamphlet, 4x6½ inches in size, which was found among the papers of her sister, the late Martha Bladen Clark, corresponding secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society for more than twenty years. It is a thin volume of twenty-four closely printed pages, bound in paper and stained on every page with the mysterious blotches which are the hallmarks of Time. To him who would draw local history from the fountain-head, especially that which pertains to Strasburg and its environs, it is worth more than its weight in gold. It is one of three copies extant, of the other two, one is in the Library of Congress, and the other is in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

On the flyleaf, Mr. John Shippen, has indited the following inscription:

"Gift of the Author
to
General Jas. Ross,
Lancaster."

The title-page reads:

"An
Oration
delivered on the
Anniversary
of the

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Eleventh November, 1793.

at

Society Hall, Strasburg Village, Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania

At the request of the members

By John Shippen, A. B.

Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country.

Doctor Franklin.

For he that values Liberty, confines
His zeal for her predominance, within
No narrow bounds. Her cause engages him.
Wherever pleaded. 'Tis the cause of Man.

Cowpers' Winter Morning walk.

PHILADELPHIA

Printed by Francis Bailey, at Yorick's-Head

No. 116, High street,

M, DCC, XCIV."

On the last page appears a list of the officers elected at the meeting which the Honorable John Shippen had the pleasure of addressing:

"Society-Hall, 11th Nov. 1793.

"The following gentlemen were today elected as officers of the society for the ensuing year.

President

Rev. NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE, D. D.

Committee of Correspondence

Rev. N. W. Sample, Mr. John Funck, Isaac Ferree, Esq.

Col. James Mercer, Mr. George Duffield, sen. Jacob

Carpenter, Esq and Dr. Everhard Gruber.

Treasurer

Mr. George Duffield, sen.

Librarian

Mr. John Funck

Assistant Librarian.

George Deffield, (1) jun. Esq.

Secretary

Bernard Frazer."

On page three appears the following "extract of a letter" from the President of the Scientific Society of Strasburg Village to John Shippen, Chester county:

"I am requested by the society to inform you, that they have unanimously appointed you to deliver their Anniversary Oration for 1793. I hope you will make it convenient to comply with their wishes.

"Nathaniel W. Sample."

Beneath this is printed an excerpt from the minutes of the society, furnished by the secretary for publication and dated the day after the meeting:

"At the annual meeting of the society on the 2d Monday in November, 1793.

"On motion, unanimously resolved.

"That a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. John Shippen to return him the thanks of the society for the Oration delivered by him this day, and to inform him that it is the request of the society that the same be published.

"James Mercer, John Breckbill, and Jacob Carpenter, Esquires, were accordingly appointed a committee for that purpose.

"Extract from the Minutes.

"Bernard Frazer, Secretary.

"Nov. 12th, 1793."

On the next page appears this inscription:

"To the

Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, D. D.

President

and to the

MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETY OF

Strasburg Village,

The following oration

is most respectfully

inscribed

by their sincere friend

and

humble servant,

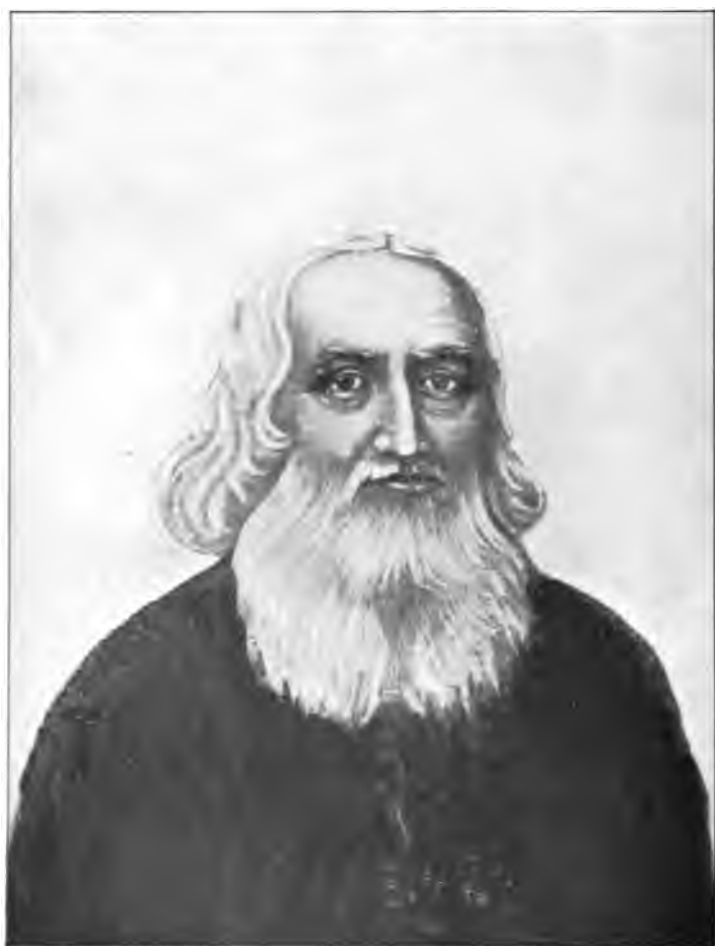
JOHN SHIPPEN

West-Chester, November 19th, 1793."

Then follows John Shippen's oration on "The Blessings of Civil Society and Government." The speaker in closing, addressed a few complimentary remarks to the president and fellow-members of the organization. He



THE OLD WASHINGTON HOTEL IN STRASBURG. PA.



REVEREND HANS HERR

Painted by John Funck

very briefly related how associations like the Scientific Society originated and what purpose they served in a community such as Strasburg and in society in general. He added "that since a state of society is favorable to the progress of learning, the improvement of the arts and sciences, and the propagation of Christianity; so, my brethren, and from the same obvious reasons too, but operating here with additional force, are Philosophy, Knowledge and Religion peculiarly indebted to particular associations of men, entered into for the important purposes of promoting and advancing them."

John Shippen, obviously, must have been a member of the Strasburg Scientific Society from the time of its inception, or else he was elected at a meeting held previous to the one which he addressed. Note the use of the personal pronoun as he relates:

"Institutions, of the nature of which our institution partakes, were formed upon social and liberal principals, animated by a zeal for knowledge and virtue, and having in view a common benefit and improvement."

He continues:

"Two years have now elapsed since the origin of this society. It has had many obstacles to combat—many wants to supply; these are however, gradually decreasing; and we can now behold our institution, although yet in its infancy, well organized and pretty firmly established.

He observes, with satisfaction, that the society has already been the means of doing much good. To borrow again from his masterly address:

"Besides the desire of knowledge which it inspires, and which it at the same time, I trust, in some measure gratifies, and the desire of knowledge is increased by gratification like the flame is by fuel.

In defining further the scope and purpose of the society the speaker diverges from the dusty road of details to give us a passage which is poetical in spirit and graceful in wording:

"Besides the emulation which it excites among the members: and emulation naturally leads to improvement. In short, besides the grand objects sought for, and which were the principal motives for instituting our society, one very essential and important good has resulted which reflects no less honor on the institution, that it has reflected happiness to the members: not merely as members of our little society; but as citizens and as members of the great society of mankind."

Strasburg in 1793 was not unlike other villages of its size and population in America. Among its inhabitants it numbered those persons who meddled with the wordly affairs of neighbors and friends. This often led to disputes and quarrels of a nature in which the feelings of those who provoked them were not spared. John Shippen was cognizant of the animosity that existed among certain of the members. In recounting the good accomplished by the Strasburg Scientific Society, he did not hesitate to remind them:

"It has been the happy mean of wearing off or eradicating certain foolish dislikes and enmities, which had once existed between some of the members and which might have otherwise increased and proved fatal to both parties. It has substituted, in the place of these, a joint pursuit and interest; and united as all in the bonds of amity and fraternal affection."

The speaker then cautioned them:

"As long as this institution shall be productive of these and similar advantages, which tend to advance the happiness of civil society; so long, my brethren, will this institution be worthy of a zealous continuance."

He also admonished them that if the Strasburg Scientific Society should "unhappily so degenerate from its original, pure and honorable principles as to become an instrument of division and party spirit, it will cease to be respectable, because it will cease to be useful. It will become a curse, instead of a blessing."

Mr. Shippen was, however, happy to add that the "present glad prospect of the Strasburg Scientific Society is not in the most distant degree interrupted by the fog of apprehension;" and he further assured them that "friendship eminently prevails; and friendship is the best security against such a degeneracy."

That he entertained great expectations for the society's future welfare and looked forward to the time when it would wield a potent influence for good, not only in the village where it was located but in the state as well, is evident from this prophetic utterance:

"Our society on the contrary, bids fair to become in time a stately, useful and respectable institution;" and modestly added, "then shall some abler pen prepare, some tongue, more eloquent, pronounce its merited eulogium."

He congratulated his brother members and "our worthy president on the happy conclusion of a second year," and reminded them that "our meetings have been attended with considerable improvement to ourselves, and been uniformly remarkable for their harmony and brotherly love."

He felicitated the president in behalf of his brother members, and assured him that his conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office had given universal satisfaction, and justly entitled him to their highest approbation, gratitude and esteem." He supplemented this with:

"A third time is the unanimous voice of the members about to place you in that office. We hope you will freely accept of it, as a testimony of our sentiments toward you, and because you can be eminently useful in that capacity."

In justice to his own feelings and to those of the gentlemen who were the original projectors of the organization, he felt that he must in a particular manner congratulate them. In terms of warmest flattery, which undoubtedly stirred the emotions of his auditors, he spoke as follows:

"You must feel a sensible satisfaction in reflecting, that the sanguine wishes and expectations which you had formed on the birthday of the institution, have not, during its two years' existence, been in the least disappointed; but that, on the contrary, they have been amply fulfilled and answered, and your exertions and anxiety are fully repaid. The recollection of that day and an observation of the present reasonable prospects of the institution, must cause in your breasts, sensations of the pleasing and satisfactory kind."

He closed his address by congratulating his audience on having such a society in their midst.

The foregoing excerpts from John Shippen's oration indicate that the Strasburg Scientific Society was organized on November 11, 1791. The Reverend Nathaniel Welshard Sample, its first president, was serving his third term when the pamphlet was published. That the society was in a rather flourishing condition during the first few years of its existence, and was recognized as an institution of the highest culture and learning, is evident from a footnote appended to John Shippen's address, in which he stated "besides the books, which the funds and stock of the society have, from time to time enabled them to procure, many valuable donations have been made them in books by gentlemen at a distance; and particularly by several of the booksellers of Philadelphia."

It seems that the funds for organizing and carrying on the work of the society, the purchase of books and scientific instruments, were obtained by selling shares of stock in the association.

Strasburg in 1791, the year in which the Scientific Society was organized, was neither a large nor populous village. Bishop Asbury, under date of July 28, 1799, wrote in his journal concerning it:

"This place I judge contains between sixty and seventy houses."

It occupied an important place on the "Great Conestoga Road," over which passed much traffic from Newport to points in the then "far west"

Strasburg was one of the chief stopping places east of the Susquehanna. It contained, at least, eight "publick houses," and many private ones, which offered "entertainment for man and beast." One sees and hears in fancy, the heavy Conestoga wagons with their proud and skilled teamsters, trailing through the elongated village or stopping at the hostleries.

This attracted to the village a class of people uncouth in manners and speech. What could be more offensive than "Hell's Hole"? a name applied to it in its infancy, later superseded by "Bettlehausen" (Beggarstown), indicative of the pecuniary status of the inhabitants. In addition to this, the town was without a church or meeting-house even though a clergyman had resided within its boundaries since 1782. However, one must not suppose that all the inhabitants were of the type here pictured. Strasburg had more public-spirited citizens than other villages of a like size, and scholarly men interested in literature, the arts and sciences, and the current topics of the day. But a list of those who have borne well their part in church, commonwealth and nation would weary writer and reader.

The minutes of the Strasburg Scientific Society have become either lost or were destroyed inadvertently by some careless housewife (2.) A diligent search has been made amongst the mass or miscellaneous junk—the accumulation of years—reposing under a mantle of dust in many a neglected garret in the village, without discovering them. Libraries and scientific institutions have aided in the search, which thus far has proven unsuccessful. Were we able to locate them, what a light they would shed upon the activities of the society, and affairs in general in the staid old village a century and a quarter ago.

Today, we can only conjecture where the meetings of the society were held and where its possessions were kept. The correspondence is headed "Society Hall." But where was Society Hall? It could not have been in the old Methodist church on South Decatur street, as some have supposed, for that little edifice was not erected until 1807. Possibly the society met in the hostelry now known as the Washington House, or in that fine old Colonial structure at the western end of the village—the Golden Swan hotel, John Funck, who was very active in the affairs of the society, kept a tavern in Strasburg as early as 1792. He lived in a house which stood where the National bank now stands (3.) I am not prepared to state, positively, in which place the meetings were held, but am inclined to think that the "publick house" kept by John Funck sheltered the institution.

The society enjoyed about twelve years of uninterrupted existence. Its condition at first was flourishing, and more than gratified the fondest expectations of the promoters. Eventually, however, some of the members died, others moved to more distant localities, and during its later years the institution suffered a general decline. In the early spring of 1803 the few remaining members foresaw that dissolution was imminent and a meeting was called to consider the situation.

The *Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser* of Tuesday, March 22, 1803, contains this information:

.. STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY TO BE DISSOLVED

"At a meeting of a number of members of the Scientific Society of Strasburg, held at M. Jacob Bear's in Strasburg, the 5th of February last, it was determined that a general meeting of the members should be requested; that measures might be adopted to dispose of the Books and other Property of the said Society to the best advantage. In consequence thereof, all the members are earnestly requested to meet at the House of Mr. Jacob Bear, (4) in Strasburg on Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the above purpose.

"March 22.

"N. B. Any person having any books out will please to return them by the day above mentioned."

A general meeting of the members of the society was held as requested, at which time it was decided to disband, sell the books, scientific instruments, and other possessions of the organization. That due and timely notice of the action of the society was given to all the members is evident from the following, which appeared in the *Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser* of Tuesday, April 26, 1803:

"PUBLIC NOTICE

"On Saturday, the 21st of May next, will be sold, at the House of Mr. John Funck, the following, being the property of the Scientific Society of Strasburg, viz. a large walnut bookcase, a barometer and thermometer, a large Family Bible, Concordance, Doddridges Family Expositor, 6 vols. American Museum, 12; Hume's England, 8; Smollet's Continuation, 5; Robertson's History of Charles the 5th., 4 vols. Ramsey's American Revolution, 2; Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3; Robertson's Astronomy, with a variety of other books and pamphlets.

"The Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

"John Breckbill.

"Thomas Burrows.

"April 26, 1803.

"N. B. Those who have books in their possession, belonging to the Society are requested to return them to Mr. Funck, before the day of the Sale."

Some one of the many delvers in the strata of local post-Revolutionary history may beguile the tedium of statistical labors by ascertaining how much of the following, which appears in Harris's "Biographical History," is fiction and how much is fact:

"When Dr. Joseph Priestley, the celebrated philosopher, first emigrated from England to America, in 1794, he settled and lived for a short time in Strasburg, Lancaster county. He lived in the house now owned by William Spencer, ex-commissioner, for about six months. He removed thence to Northumberland, Pa., where he lies buried."

The house, herein, referred to is a little one-story log structure, recently weather-boarded, which stands on the west side of the second block on Decatur street, three doors south of the Presbyterian church (6.) At the time Dr. Priestley is supposed to have lived in it, the house was owned by John Miller and wife, Veronica. (7)

Tradition, "the elder sister of History," to which only such credit should be given as is rightfully hers, says that Dr. Priestley not only lived in Strasburg, but that he took a keen interest in the affairs of the Scientific Society, and on one occasion delivered an address before its august assemblage. Since the records of the Society are lost, we have no means of knowing whether this is correct or not.

I have examined carefully the Memoirs of Dr. Priestley and cannot find in them the slightest reference to Strasburg or its immediate vicinity. If he ever lived in Strasburg no mention seems to be made of the fact.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith—than whom we have no better authority on that part of Priestley's life (8) spent in America—after describing his arrival, and subsequent stay in New York says.

"Accordingly, on June 18, 1794, they left New York, after a fortnight's visit."

The Advertiser of Philadelphia, June 21, 1794, contains these lines:

"Last Thursday evening arrived in town from New York the justly celebrated philosopher, Dr. Joseph Priestley."

It was about the middle of July, 1794, that the Priestleys left Philadelphia on their journey to Northumberland. (9) Priestley wrote of the latter town under date of September 4, 1794:

"Nothing could be more delightful or more healthy than this place."

Harris states that he lived in Strasburg for about six months. If he left Philadelphia the middle of July and was writing from Northumberland in September, he could not have tarried anywhere six months. Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith says:

"I have never seen any statement in any of Priestley's letters—and I have examined many of them and own quite a number—to the effect of his having lived anywhere but in Northumberland and in Philadelphia during the period he was lecturing here."

Dr. Priestley attended meetings of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was an illustrious member, in Philadelphia in 1796, 1797, 1801 and 1803. On April 17, 1801, he was stopping in Reading, Pa. A letter addressed to John Vaughan, Esq., written by Priestley in the latter town bears testimony to this. It is a well established fact that in going from Philadelphia to Northumberland, he followed the Schuylkill. Ex-Mayor Getz, of Reading, Pa., has sent me a drawing representing the course Priestley took in going from Philadelphia to Reading and from Reading to Northumberland.

These are, apparently, well-established facts, so I do not see how the paragraph referred to on page 554 of Harris's history can be regarded as correct. Dr. Smith assures me that although he has worked so long in digging up early facts he is not prepared to brand the statement as absolutely untrue. It would seem, however, that if Dr. Priestley ever resided in Strasburg, somewhere in the history of the county, or in its county records, there would be definite evidence of the same. The little Priestley family—the two sons and daughter-in-law constituted a pretty strong magnet to draw the Doctor and his wife promptly to Northumberland. Some day the minutes of the Scientific Society may be found and from them we may learn whether he ever attended a meeting or resided in Strasburg village. Until such time, this will remain one of those interesting traditions that baffle the historian and try his patience sorely.

The history of the Strasburg Scientific Society would not be complete unless it contained brief biographical sketches of the men who were actively engaged in the affairs of the organization.

The Ancestors of Rev. Nathaniel Welshand Sample emigrated from Ireland and settled in the southeastern part of what is now York county, Pa. (10) The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day on April 16, 1752. He attended the classical school founded and conducted by the Reverend Dr. Robert Smith at Pequea, Lancaster county, Pa. (11) where he was prepared for the College of New Jersey (Princeton University.) He was graduated from the latter institution in 1776.

The Presbytery of New Castle held a meeting in Leacock church during the first week in January, 1779, at which time it was unanimously agreed to license Mr. Sample to preach the Gospel. At a meeting of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia held in 1779. "New Castle Presbytery reported that since the meeting of Synod (Synod of New York and Philadelphia) in 1777, they have licensed Messrs. Matthew Tate, Nathaniel Sample and John Finley, to preach the Gospel." From the foregoing it is evident that he was licensed during the period that intervened between the meeting of New Castle Presbytery in January, 1779 and the meeting of Synod which was held in May of the same year. (9)

Whilst a licentiate, he supplied the church at St. George's, Delaware, for six months, and at the expiration of that time he received a call to become the pastor, which he declined. He was still pursuing his theological studies under the tutelage of the Rev. William Foster, (3) pastor of the Upper Octorara church, at the time of Mr. Foster's death, which occurred September 30, 1780.

Leacock church formed a union with Middle Octorara in 1780. On October 30th of the same year, Leacock, Octorara and Lancaster churches united in a call for Mr. Sample's pastoral services. He was at the time a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle. The Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., of Pequea, moderated the call at Leacock, and the Rev. James Latta, D. D., of Chestnut Level, officiated in the same capacity at Middle Octorara.

At a meeting of New Castle Presbytery held in West Nottingham church on October 24, 1781, the following entry was made upon the minutes:

"Commissioners from the congregations of Leacock and Middle Octorara appeared before Presbytery requesting that Mr. Sample be ordained and installed among them, and that as early a season may be appointed for that purpose as may be; and the Presbytery accordingly agree that they meet at Leacock the 2nd Tuesday of December, and that, if their way be clear, he be accordingly ordained and installed the next day; and that Mr. William R. Smith preach the sermon, Mr. James Finley preside, and that Mr. Robert Smith give the charge. Ordered that Mr. Sample prepare a lecture on Rom. 8:1:9, and be ready for the usual examination."

Nathaniel W. Sample accepted the united calls (14) of Octorara, Leacock and Lancaster churches on October 25, 1781. The calls from Octorara and Leacock stipulated for 200 bushels of wheat each, annually. The congregation at Lancaster was not nearly as large as those aforementioned, hence the call from Lancaster stipulated only for 100 bushels of wheat annually.

The Presbytery met at Leacock on the second Tuesday of December, 1781, but, unfortunately, the page of the record is marked "minutes wanting;" therefore we have no Presbyterian account of Mr. Sample's ordination and installation.

Nathaniel Welshard Sample was nine and twenty when he was joined in holy wedlock to Elizabeth Cowan. They took up their residence in the village of Strasburg on April 10, 1782.

Mr. Sample attended the meeting of Synod which met in Philadelphia in 1783. At a meeting of Synod held in the same city in 1786, which he attended, his name appears upon the minutes in full for the first time—Nathaniel Welshard Sample. The early records of the Presbyterian Church spell the name Semple, but in the old family Bible the name is always spelled Sample. (15)

About the year 1790 Mr. Sample opened a theological school in his home in Strasburg. (16) The school was held in the room later occupied by Levi Waidley as a tailor shop. The house at present is owned and occupied by John Hagans. A number of young men who afterwards became eminent and useful ministers, pursued their theological studies under Mr. Sample's direction. (17) From the History of Leacock Presbyterian church written by the Rev. P. J. Timlow and published in 1854, I extract a partial list of students who studied theology under Mr. Sample. (18)

"The Rev. Stuart Williams, who settled at Snow Hill; the Rev. James McGraw, D. D., who settled at Nottingham; the Rev. Dr. Paxton, who settled in Marsh Creek, Adams county; the Rev. John Coulter of Tuscarora, Penna.; the Rev. John B. Slemmons, of Eastern Shore, Maryland; the Rev. Robert Kennedy of Welsh Run, Franklin county; the Rev. Dr. Francis Heron of Pittsburgh and the Rev. Charles Cummins, who settled first at Chestnut Level and afterwards in Florida, Orange county, New York."

On November 11, 1791, the Scientific Society of Strasburg, was organized and the Rev. Nathaniel Welshard Sample was elected president. His ripe scholarship, vast erudition, equable disposition and innate love of mankind united with a lively interest in all that concerned his adopted village ranked him as a popular and promising citizen and eminently qualified him

for the presidency of the infant society. In the earlier days more deference was paid to intellectual attainments because more rare; scholarly men were such from the love of knowledge and were so absorbed in research that they gave little thought to material affairs. They led precarious lives and often died poor. Mr. Sample belonged to this class.

The *Intelligencer* and *Weekly Advertiser* of October 27, 1802, contained an announcement that Robert Elliott, M. A. late teacher in a classical school at Easton, Maryland, would open an academy in the village of Strasburg on January 1, 1803. Prospective students were requested to apply to the Rev. Mr. Sample who would see that they were accommodated and carefully attended to.

Elizabeth Cowan, (19) born June 16, 1761, became the first wife of Dr. Sample on October 2, 1781. Nine children were the fruit of this union. The first was born June 29, 1782, and the last on March 8, 1803. Mrs. Elizabeth Sample died July 3, 1818, aged 57 years and 17 days. Her remains were interred in the old graveyard adjoining Leacock church.

Mr. Sample married the second time. In the *Lancaster Intelligencer* of Tuesday, April 20, 1822, appeared a paragraph which would now figure among society items:

"Married on Tuesday evening last (April 16, 1822) by F. A. Latta, Minister of the Gospel, N. W. Sample, Minister of the Gospel, to Miss Sara Evans, of Little Britain."

It is deliciously refreshing in this day of itching ears in the pews and itineracy in the pulpit, to note that Mr. Sample as minister of Octorara, Leacock and Lancaster churches had come into the congregations, as his people to the land, "to stay". For forty years he labored in these three churches. While Mr. Sample was pastor, the congregation of Leacock was incorporated, March 10, 1787 by act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. (20). As pastor of the congregation in Lancaster, he officiated at the funeral of John Wilkes Kittera, Esq., representative from this county in the Congress of the United States, from 1791 to 1801, and committed his body to the earth, where it now lies under the Evans Memorial Chapel of the First Presbyterian church of Lancaster, Pa. (21) During the latter part of his pastorate the church in Lancaster was enlarged and improved (22). In October, 1821, he resigned the charge of the three congregations.

Mr. Sample is said to have been a very interesting and popular preacher, with a strong, full and melodious voice. The Rev. Dr. Martin of Chancesford has paid him this just tribute:

"Sample was a popular preacher; corpulent; very few men appeared to better advantage in the pulpit. His voice was voluminous, his fancy was quite abundant, and the truth flowed from his lips in very winning forms. He was not punctual in family visiting, but was much loved and was heard by many with pleasure and profit."

Mr. Sample kept no sessional records of the three churches which he served, consequently much data pertaining to the history of these churches and which would be of great interest and value, has been lost.

The death of Mr. Sample is duly entered in the family Bible now in possession of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, thus:

"Nathaniel W. Sample, Senior, departed this life July 23, 1834, aged 83 years." (In reality he was 82 years, 3 months and 7 days old.)

From his obituary which appeared in a local weekly, printed on paper now falling to pieces with age, I quote the following:

"Died at his residence in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 24th ult., the Rev. N. W. Sample, father of N. W. Sample, in the 83rd year of his age.

"Mr. Sample discharged the duties of the pastorate in the three churches for forty years. He was distinguished for great eminence in learning,

piety and patriotism and such gifts of heart and mind and person as endeared him indissolubly to his people."

The inscription on his time-battered tombstone in the old Leacock burying-ground may still be deciphered:

REV. NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE

Died August 26, 1834

aged 83 years.

Dr. Timlow and other biographers of this learned divine, have copied the date of his demise from the unpretending tombstone in Leacock churchyard. In the Lancaster Journal of August 1, 1834, it is stated that he departed this life on July 24th, 1834. In the old family Bible embrowned and blotched by time, the date of Mr. Sample's death is entered July 23, 1834. Thus three different dates are given. The one in the family Bible is probably correct.

Mr. Sample died intestate (23) and letters of administration were granted to his son, Nathaniel W. Sample, Jr., Joseph Lefever and Jacob Bowers on August 6, 1834. Letters of administration are not usually granted until the person is dead, hence the stone cutter with his date August 26, 1834 is wrong. (24)

Since the personal estate of Mr. Sample was not sufficient to pay his debts the court ordered the sale of his property by the administrators. The house and half-acre lot in Strasburg, were purchased by Abram K. Witmer. Later, they passed into the hands of John Waidley and at present are owned by his son-in-law, John Hagans.

On an unpretentious tombstone in the old graveyard adjoining the Strasburg Mennonite church, appears the following tautological inscription:

JOHN FUNCK

March 5, 1755,

married to Ann, daughter of

CHRISTIAN HERR

Pequea, April 3, 1775,

Died May 31, 1831,

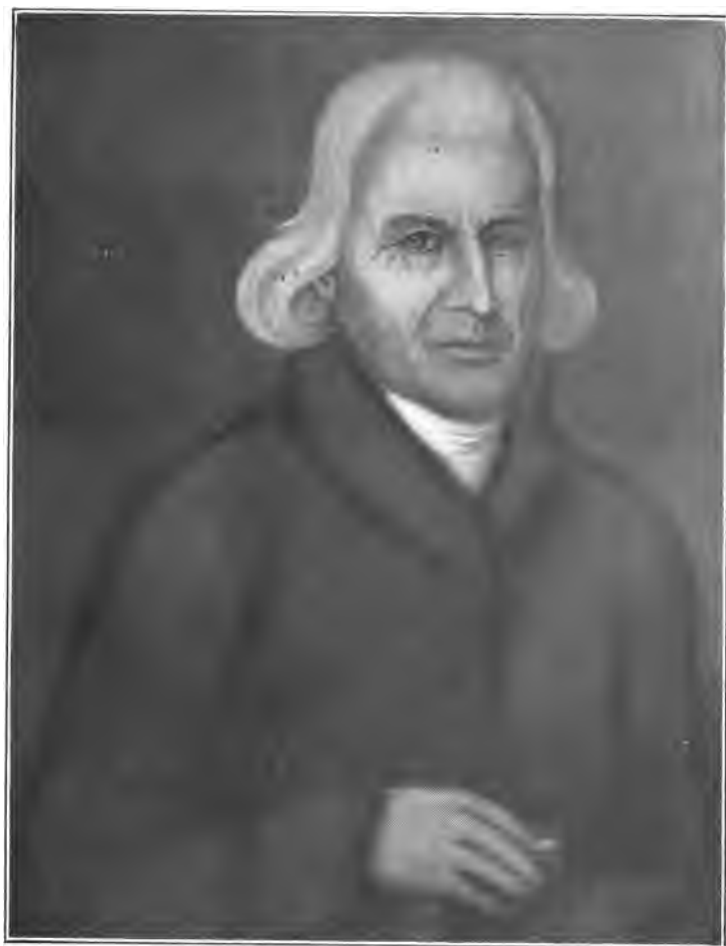
aged 76 years, 2 months and 26 days.

He was of German descent.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of John Funck, the original patentee of five hundred acres of land in Strasburg and Lampeter townships. In 1781 he purchased a tract of fifteen acres which he subsequently divided into building lots. This parcel of land was situated in what is now the center of Strasburg borough extended eastward from Decatur street to the Lutheran graveyard and southward from the "publick street of the said village" (Main street) a distance of fourteen degrees. John Funck owned considerable land in Strasburg township and other parts of the county. He seems to have bought and sold much property. On the tax lists for 1790, 1792, 1796 and 1800, his name appears as "innkeeper for Strasburg township."

When the Strasburg Scientific Society was organized on November 11, 1791, he was chosen librarian. There is a tradition—apparently well authenticated—that the society was not only founded in his tavern but that its books, papers, scientific instruments and other possessions were lodged under his hospitable roof. In fact many assume that "Society Hall" the headquarters and meeting place of the organization was none other than John Funck's "publick house."

John Funck lived at the southeast corner of Main and Decatur streets. His name is perpetuated in "Funck's lane"—a narrow street two blocks in length—in the southern part of the town. In 1807 he sold a lot of ground, containing a small fraction over one-eighth of an acre, situated near the south end of Decatur street to the "Society of Methodists". On it the denomination had erected a small one-story building which evidently was used



BISHOP ASBURY

Painted by John Funck



REVEREND NATHANIEL WELSHARD SAMPLE

Painted by John Funck

by them as a place of worship before the formal deed of transfer was made. It is claimed to be one of the oldest Methodist churches in Pennsylvania. Later, it was converted into Templars' Hall and was used as a meeting place of a temperance society known as the Good Templars. At present it is the common property of all the religious denominations in Strasburg and is used by them as a parish hall for social gatherings.

John Funck was undoubtedly the most versatile man of his day and generation. His interests were not confined solely to the village in which he dwelt. He was one of Strasburg's public spirited citizens and the foremost business man of his bailiwick. In addition to being the keeper of a village inn he was an extensive dealer in real estate. His trade was that of a millwright. He was appointed by the court to serve as agent or inspector for the 6th district at the gubernatorial election in 1802; and shortly after the borough of Strasburg was erected by Act of Assembly of March 13, 1816, he was elected a member of the council.

It was proposed in the spring of 1797 that a company be formed to work the Gap copper mines. Fifty thousand dollars were required to finance the project. Benjamin Henry, of Lancaster, was the author of a prospectus setting forth the aims of such a company. John Funck was associated with Henry, and those living in the vicinity of Strasburg who were disposed to become subscribers were requested to leave their names with him.

As proprietor of a public tavern, his time was largely occupied in discharging the duties of host. To his mill and real estate projects he was obliged to devote much attention. Yet in spite of this, John Funck found some leisure in which to pursue his favorite avocation. His one and only contribution to science is all the more remarkable when we consider the magnitude of the undertaking. In the latter part of the eighteenth century he built a flying machine. His first and only trial with it was made from the roof of his house and both man and machine landed in the street with dire results.

John Funck was more than fifty years of age when he began to study art. He was a painter of no mean ability and is said to have been a pupil of Sully. About the time that Elchoitz was entering the profession, Funck had reached the acme of his artistic career. When the former carried his portrait of Nicholas Biddle to Boston for the inspection of the celebrated Stuart, the latter had just completed what is considered by many as his masterpiece.

There are few paintings from his brush in existence. The portrait of a "Venetian Girl," in the possession of Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, of Strasburg, is very crude, and was, perhaps, one of his earliest attempts. The portraits of the man and woman on the north wall of the room in which you are now assembled (A. Herr Smith Memorial Building) were painted by him. The one on a poplar board is a likeness of his wife, while that on canvass is an auto portrait of the artist. These paintings belonged to the late Eliza E. Smith, and hung for many years in her old home—the Caleb Cope house—on North Lime street. They are now the property of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library and not of the Lancaster County Historical Society as some have supposed.

The Presbyterian Historical Society, in Philadelphia, has in its possession a portrait of the Rev. Nathaniel Welshard Sample which was painted by John Funck—the neighbor and friend of Mr. Sample for more than forty years.

Mrs. Charles B. Keller, of Lancaster, Pa., owns two miniatures of the Rev. N. W. Sample and his first wife, Elizabeth Cowan. These pictures are painted on wood.

There is an alleged portrait of the Rev. Hans Herr in the possession of Mr. Martin B. Herr, a lineal descendent, which was painted by John Funck. It was restored not long since by the late William B. Deichler.

Whether the portrait Funck made is a copy of one which the Rev. Hans Herr had painted in Europe, before he emigrated to America, I am not able to say. One fact is certain, the Rev. Hans Herr did not pose for Funck, since the former died in 1725, while the latter was not born until thirty, years later.

The portrait of the Rev. Hans Herr on the west wall of this room (North parlor of A. Herr Smith Memorial Building) is a copy of John Funck's, and I am told, was painted by the late Leon von Osko. It, too, is owned by the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library.

John Funck painted a portrait of Bishop Asbury, which is considered to be his masterpiece. The story of how it came to be painted bears repeating at this time:

The pioneer Bishop of the Methodist Church in America, the Right Rev. Francis Asbury, visited Strasburg on several occasions during the period that intervened between 1791 and 1813. On April 6th of the latter year he made his last official visitation to Strasburg village. It was about this time that John Funck painted on a poplar board, the portrait of the bishop. As an amateur, he was considered a good artist, and the portrait of Bishop Asbury is conceded by many to be his best work. The Rev. Henry Boehm, who had spent many years as the traveling companion of the bishop, pronounced the picture a very striking and correct likeness. When John Funck's effects were sold, the portrait was purchased by John Steacy, and hung for many years in "The Sandstone"—the oldest house still standing in Strasburg.

John Steacy emigrated from Wexford, Ireland, about the year 1815. He was a staunch Methodist and a friend of the bishop, whom he had met in Europe. Upon the death of Mr. Steacy, the portrait descended to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Attmore, who in turn, at her death, bequeathed it to the American University at Washington, D. C. where it now hangs in Asbury Memorial Hall.

When the loan exhibition of historical and contemporary portraits was held in 1912, the committee appointed for the collection of oil paintings visited this room and inspected the portraits of John Funck and his wife, Ann. The committee knew nothing about the subjects represented, had no knowledge of the artist, and recognized that the paintings possessed little merit. Hence they were not exhibited. It is unfortunate, however, that the artist was not given some recognition. His likeness of Bishop Asbury entitled him to this, and even though his work was not exhibited, his name should, at least, have appeared among the list of those who helped to establish Lancaster county's place in art.

A critical estimate of John Funck's paintings is scarcely within the purpose of this sketch. There seems to be little evidence that he had any actual instruction in art, even though tradition—ever an unsafe guide—claims him a pupil of Sully. In the main, I believe he was self-taught. His paintings, like those of many amateurs, are not always technically correct, and reveal much that is crude. Despite this, John Funck had a subtle spark of genius, and had he cultivated painting at an earlier age and with a different environment, he might have rivaled, if not excelled, the distinguished Jacob Eicholtz.

On April 3, 1775, he was married to Ann, daughter of Christian Herr and Maria Bowman, and great-great-grand-daughter of Rev. Hans Herr. She departed this life on August 13, 1836, and not 1837, the date carved on her tombstone in the old Mennonite graveyard.

John Funck died on May 31, 1831. In his will, among other things, he bequeathed the sum of five hundred dollars to his wife, to be given to the "poor and needy." (33).

Jacob Smith, father of the late Eliza E. Smith who donated this building to the city of Lancaster, Pa., for a library. was a step-brother of John Funck.

REFERENCES

1. Copied verbatim. Obviously a typographical error; should have been spelled Duffield.
2. Ellis and Evans, page 659.
3. Original tax list in County Commissioners' office for year 1792.
4. Jacob Bear's name appears on tax lists for 1790, 1792 and 1802 as inn-keeper. He is also referred to as innkeeper in 1798 in deed-book E, vol. 3, page 172.
Page 554.
6. Recorder's office, book K. K., page 421.
7. John Miller purchased the property from Jacob Hooper and wife Susannah, May 20, 1793.
8. Priestley in America, 1794-1804, page 47.
9. Ibid, page 52.
10. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151, states he was born in Scotland. This is undoubtedly incorrect.
11. Dr. Robert Smith's Academy at Pequea, page 8, by Prof. Jacob N. Beam.
12. Presbyterian Encyclopaedia, page 801, states he was licensed in 1799. This is incorrect.
13. History of Upper Octorara Church, by J. Smith Futhey, Esq., pages 81-83.
14. Harris's Biographical History, page 510, states that he first located in Strasburg and preached for the congregation of that place. This is incorrect. The Strasburg congregation was not formed until 1832.
15. On the tax list for 1787 his name appears as "Nathan Sample, D. D."; on the list for 1796 it is written "Nathaniel Sample, Minister" I have been unable to learn whether any college ever conferred the degree of D. D. upon him.
16. History of Education in Pennsylvania, by J. P. Wickersham, page 126.
17. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151.
18. Page 21.
19. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151, it is stated she was born in Maryland. Cannot authenticate this.
20. Ellis and Evans, page 919.
21. Ibid., page 227.
22. Ibid., page 474.
23. Orphans' Court Records, book G., vol. 1, page 198.
24. Ellis and Evans, page 919.
25. Deed book L, Vol. 3, page 568.
26. Deed book, X, page 651.
27. Deed book Y, Vol. 3, page 494.
28. Ellis and Evans, page 659.
29. The Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, Sept. 8, 1802.
30. Ellis and Evans, page 661.
31. The Lancaster Journal, April, 28, 1797.
32. Registers' Office, Book P, Vol. 2, page 123.
33. Registers' Office, Book Q, page 61.

Minutes for November 4, 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting for November in the Auditorium of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, this evening.

Reports of officers were read and approved by the Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, in addition to his monthly statement, reported that he had placed the three hundred dollar gift of Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black on interest in the Conestoga National Bank, for which he holds a certificate of deposit.

The Librarian, Mr. Harry L. Stehman, Jr. reported the following exchanges:

Records of the Catholic Historical Society, June, 1921.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, September, 1921.

The Washington State Historical Quarterly, October, 1921.

Minnesota History Bulletin, November, 1920.

Reports of the American Historical Association, 1918.

The applicants presented at the October Meeting were elected to membership:

Mr. G. J. P. Raub, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Dr. E. S. Snyder; 425 North Queen Street; H. J. Taylor, 556 West Chestnut; Miss Daisy Youngman, 40 North Prince; Mrs. L. B. Herr, 604 West James; Dr. Harry Bender, Lititz, Pennsylvania; Miss Amy Steele, 15 East Lemon Street; Miss M. Agnes Martin, Strasburg, Pennsylvania.

Agreements in duplicate from the Intelligencer Publishing Company, setting forth the terms by which the firm would publish the proceedings of the Society, were presented for approval and signature. They were read by the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, and upon vote of the Society were approved as read and the President was authorized to sign and execute the same. The Treasurer was instructed to file the one and return the other to the Publishers.

The paper for the evening was prepared and read by Mr. William Frederic Worner entitled "The Strasburg Scientific Society." Very interesting comments and discussion followed by Hon. C. I. Landis. Mrs. Mary Reigart Cowell, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Mr. I. C. Arnold and Mr. L. B. Herr.

Before the Society adjourned the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, requested the Secretary to read a letter written by himself in which he expressed himself as desirous of withdrawing from the Presidency, as the time for the annual election of officers was at hand he requested that he should not be put up for nomination. Upon motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Hostetter he was asked to reconsider and withdraw the letter. After some deliberation he replied that it was necessary for him to be relieved of some of his pressing responsibilities, and felt it best to retire at this time. Mr. John L. Summy offered the motion that, in order to facilitate the matter of nomination of officers, a nominating committee be appointed by the President. This was approved, the President appointed on this committee, Mr. I. C. Arnold, Mr. J. H. Landis, and Mr. L. B. Herr.

The Society adjourned at the usual time.



THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1896

Meets monthly, first Friday of each month except July and August, in Smith Library Building, North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Holds Spring Social & Literary Entertainments and Summer Historical Meetings, for the public and friends of this Society.

Membership fee \$1.00 with annual dues of \$1.00; Life Membership, \$25.00. Payable to Financial Secretary.

Members are entitled to all the regular publications.

Special papers of historical interest to this locality are desired to be read before this Society.

In order to obtain a permanent home, a building fund has been established for that purpose, to which any one, member or friend of this Society, may contribute. Make checks payable to order of the Treasurer.

The public is invited to attend all regular meetings

57
265

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PART II (CONCLUDED)

By CHAS. E. KEMPER, Staunton, Va.

(Read by Hon. CHAS. J. LANDIS)

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

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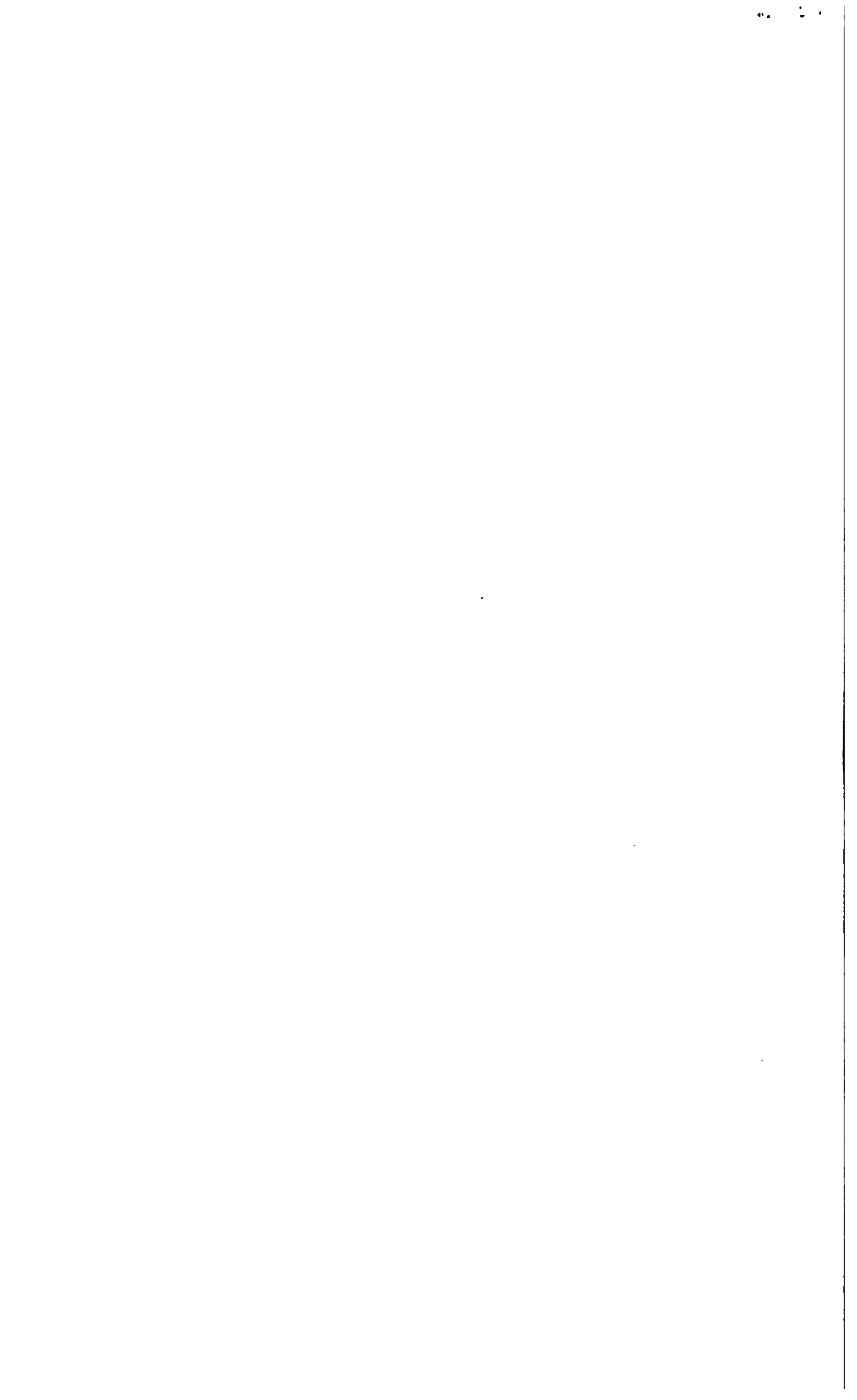
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December Meeting 1921

**HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY,
VIRGINIA, Part II (Concluded)**

By Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Va.

Read by Charles I. Landis

On February 3, 17138-39, William Hartgrove executed his note to Hugh McKown. The note contains this endorsement: "Lives at ye Forks of Octaro." William Anderson, a witness. Note was signed to John Trimble, April 3, 1742 William Hartgrove and John Trimble moved to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750. Court papers 385.

John and William Handly, weavers by trade, on March 14, 1746-7, executed their bond to "Charles Tennett of Mill Creek Hundred and County of New Castle, Minister of the Gospel," for L. 26, 18 s.

Bond witnessed by Thomas Cochran, Margaret Cochran and William McCue or McCord. In January 1748 Mr. Tenant assigned the note to Thos. Boggs when he was still living at Mill Creek Hundred, and Thomas Boggs in turn assigned the note to Thomas Thompson of Augusta County, Virginia. Thomas Thompson and certainly one of the Handlys moved to Augusta County prior to 1755. See Thompson vs. Handly. Court Papers, 401.

Rev. Charles Tennett mentioned above was a brother to Rev. Gilbert Tennett, who was prominent among the early Presbyterian Ministers in Lancaster and Chester Counties, and in adjacent territory prior to 1750. This note shows that in the period 1745-50, Rev. Charles Tennett lived at Mill Creek Hundred in the present State of Delaware and probably purchased at that point.

Peter Coughran (Cochran) was a resident of Lancaster County and prior to 1750 removed to Augusta County, Virginia. Montgomery vs. Cochran, Court Papers 390.

"I. James Craige, in London Grove and County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania" executed his bond to William Hartley, merchant, for 22lb., dated 25 Feb. 1736-37, signed James Craig. (See Hartley vs. Craig, Court Papers 391.)

James Craig was a second son of William Craig and Janet Craig. The Craig family resided at or near Kennett Square, Chester County, and removed to Augusta County, Virginia in 1740. James Craig was one of the largest owners of land in Augusta County, Virginia, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia, 1771 to 1779, and two of his sons, George and William Craig, were soldiers of the Revolution.

John Francis patented 32 acres of land in Augusta County on Timber Spring, a branch of the Long Glade, adjoining John Cathey's land, December 4, 1745. Survey Book p. 10.

A detached deposition of Margaret Anderson filed in the Augusta County, Va., records, in 1751, states that she knew John Francis in Chester County, Pa., before his removal to Virginia. This shows that both John Francis and Margaret Anderson had lived in that county prior to 1751.

The settlement of Robert Coburn's Estate shows that, in 1749, buffalo hides were appraised in Augusta County, Virginia, at 2 shillings (33½ cents Virginia currency.) This is important in the natural history of the Valley, because it shows that certainly as late as 1749, buffalo still existed or ranged in the Valley of Virginia in large numbers.

(Note: See first instalment in issue of June, 1921.)

The records of Orange County, Virginia, show in 1740, Robert Hook, a native of the North of Ireland, was living in what is now Augusta County, Virginia. He landed at Philadelphia, and settled either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, before his removal to Virginia. He located in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, about 2½ miles to the south of Cross Keys. His descendants are still in that county and other portions of Virginia. In 1758 he was a Captain of Militia in the French and Indian War, and at that period also a member of the County Court of Augusta.

Walter Drunning, trader (Indian) of Prince George County, Maryland, executed his bond to Hugh Parker, Merchant, of Lancaster, Pa., dated December 18, 1740. Thomas Cresap qualified as administrator of Hugh Parker. Walter Drunning removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1763. Cresap, Administrator, vs. Drunning, Court Papers 406.

On January 5, 1737-8, Michael Dougherty was a resident of New Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa., and executed his bond to Simon Hadly, Yeoman, of Mill Creek Hundred (Delaware). In June, 1752, Michael Dougherty was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, and lived on the James River. Nelle vs. Dougherty, Suit Records.

"John Caldwell, in the parish of Lifford and County of Donegal (Ireland), Chapman (Merchant) to William Hogg of the City of London Derry, Merchant," gave his bond to William Hogg above named for lb. 21, 3 s., dated August 1, 1747. Witnesses, John McConnell and Robert Hamilton. This bond was assigned by William Hogg to Robert Hamilton. Hamilton vs. Caldwell, Court Papers 393.

This shows the settlement in Augusta County, Va., both of Robert Hamilton and John Caldwell, and gives the place of their nativity in Ireland. John Caldwell's first deed recorded in Augusta County, Va., is dated June 18., 1757, and was made by William Caldwell and Ann, his wife, for 400 acres of land near Tinkling Spring Church. This John Caldwell was a son of William Caldwell. Deed Book 7, p. 443.

There is also a bond filed in the same suit of John Caldwell and James Hamilton for lb., 31, 12 s., 3 p., payable in Pennsylvania currency. Bond dated November 9, 1747. The Caldwells mentioned in this note were in all probability relatives of John Caldwell, who was the ancestor of John C. Calhoun, and this John Caldwell was probably a native of Donegal, Ireland.

In 1751, Presbyterian marriages in Augusta County were solemnized "according to the rules and discipline of the Church of Scotland." See Marriage Contract between James Young and Sarah McMarley, dated May 7, 1751. D. B. 7, p. 252.

Warwick, Lancaster County, Pa., was one of the marketing localities in which the early settlers of Augusta County traded. In 1753 "salt and rum" were brought to Augusta from that place. Salt was then worth 10 s. a bushel, and rum 10 s. a gallon. See account of John Thompson filed in Court Papers 393.

John Noble's will is dated June 10, 1752, and was probated Nov. 16, 1752. He names his wife, Mary and the following children, James, Alexander, Patrick, Exekiel and a daughter named Jean. His wife Mary and "my brother, James Calhoun" were named as executors. Some of his land lay "on Cripple Creek in the Big Spring." The witnesses were William, Patrick and Agnes Calhoun. See Will Rogers of Augusta County, Va.

Cripple Creek is a tributary of New River in Southwestern Virginia, but, as stated in a previous note, John Noble's home seems to have been in the neighborhood of the Natural bridge in the present County of Rockingham, Va. The records, therefore, show that the foregoing members of the Calhoun family were living in Virginia in 1752.

Charles Gallaher made his will December 14, 1750, and gave legacies of lb., 10 each to his friends, "The Rev. William Wappeler (or Wasseler), and

the Rev. Mr. Taylor." Ephraim Love, who came to Virginia from Lancaster County, Pa., and William Hopkins, were the legatees and made the executors of the will. Both lived in the western portion of present Rockingham County, Va. It cannot be determined from the records which one of the names was, Wappeler or Wasseler, but it was one or the other. The Love and Hopkins families were Presbyterians, and it is probable that both of these ministers were of that faith and came to Virginia from Pennsylvania, but Foote, Davidson and Johnson, the Virginia Church Historians, make no mention of them. They were early ministers in the Shenandoah Valley, and this note is written to preserve their names and something of their history.

John Hinton, a resident of Berks County, Pa., bought 400 acres of land from Jeremiah Harrison on Linville's Creek, now in Rockingham County, Va., on October 14, 1765. Deed Book 12, pp. 391-394.

Casper Wister, of the City of Philadelphia, brass button maker, vs. John Mayfis (Maphis), wheelwright, of Salem County (N. J.), judgment for lb., 1 and 11 s. See Order Book No. 1, Augusta Records.

John Frame was a resident of Laycock Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on March 16, 1750-51, gave his note to George Warfell, of Strasburg Township, in the same county. Warfell vs. Frame, Court Papers 406. John Frame removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1760, and settled on Middle River near Augusta Church neighborhood.

On August 1, 1759, Archibald Cunningham, a peddler, of Drumora Township, Lancaster County, Pa. gave his bond to Philip Benezel of Philadelphia. Archibald Cunningham subsequently removed to Augusta County, Virginia. The bond bears this endorsement, "Lives within 20 miles of the C. T. House." Benezel vs. Cunningham, C. P. 405.

Samuel Gay and Robert Turk, probably resided in Lancaster, Pa., on December 4, 1744. They gave their bond to James McCune, of Salisbury Township in that county. The obligors of this bond removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and members of the McCune family also came to Augusta. The bond also appears in the papers. (C. P. No. 1.)

In 1748, William Patterson was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa. In 1749, he removed to Augusta County, Va. (Patterson vs. Wilson, Augusta Suit Records.)

William Patterson's descendants still live in Augusta County, Virginia, some of them near Harrison.

Prior to 1747, Col. James Patton, one of the early settlers in Augusta County, Va., obtained a grant from the Virginia Council, for 1000 acres of land in the county named, on the James, Roanoke and New Rivers, chiefly in the present Counties of Botetourt, Roanoke and Montgomery.

In 1739, Benjamin Borden, a native of New Jersey, but then living near present Winchester, Virginia, obtained a grant from the Virginia Council for 1000 acres of land in Augusta County, Virginia, chiefly in the southwestern part of the present County of Augusta, and in present Rockbridge County, Va.

In 1736, Sir John Randolph and others secured a grant from the Virginia Council, for 18,291 acres of land, embracing the site of present Staunton, Va., and surrounding country. This grant was almost immediately transferred to William Beverly, of Essex County, Virginia. Upon these grants of lands most of the settlers from Lancaster and Chester and adjacent counties in Pennsylvania settled.

The records of various suits brought in the Augusta County Court show that Benjamin Borden and William Beverly "employed agents and set up advertisements" in Pennsylvania in the counties named. In this way the Pennsylvania people were attracted to Virginia and most of the land was sold to them at the rate of L.3 per hundredd acres. The great

period of migration from Pennsylvania to Virginia was from 1738 to 1754. This migration was interrupted by the French and Indian War, but was resumed to some extent after 1763, and continued until the commencement of the Revolution.

The large Dunkard element in the present Counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page, came principally from the counties in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and their migration began actually in 1783, and continued until 1800.

Samuel Davies was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on January 10, 1743-44, gave his bond to be auditor. (See Court Paper 385.) He removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750.

Richard Woods was a resident of Paxton, Lancaster County, Pa., November 10, 1738. (See his petition in Carson vs. Woods, Court Papers 385.) He came to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745.

On January 8, 1746, James Sharp was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and Andrew McClure executed his bond to him on that date, which was assigned to Robert Turk on June 28, 1746, by James Sharp. Both Robert Turk and James Sharp removed to Augusta County prior to 1750. (C. P. 395.)

In 1751, John Ramsey drove cattle from Augusta County, Virginia, to Pennsylvania, and sold them there. Davis vs. Ramsey.

On July 2, 1748, Rees Thomas, Carpenter, was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa. He moved to Augusta County and died there in 1751. See Ruddle vs. Thomas' Admr.

"Francis Hughes, late of Lancaster County, Pa.," bought from John Miller 200 acres of land on North River, in Augusta County, Va., Sept. 4, 1747. Deed Book 2, p. 11.

On July 28, 1747, Ephraim Love, a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., bought land on Muddy Creek, in Augusta County, Va., from Jacob Dye. Deed Book 2, p. 16.

John Lorentz made his will November 6, 1750, and had children then living in Pennsylvania. He was a native of Germany. His home was in the vicinity of present McGaheysville, Rockingham County. Will Book 1, pp. 272-273.

On August 10, 1753, David Henderson, acting as Attorney in Fact for William Henderson and John Cloyd, of Chester County, Pa., sold to William Henderson land on James River, in Augusta County, Va., and title and possession were passed by Liberty of Seizin, the old common law method of transferring land. Deed Book 3, p. 458.

George Lewis was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., and executed his bond to Nicholas Robertson of Cumry Township, Chester County, Pa. The date cannot be deciphered but the bond is filed among the suit records of Augusta County, Virginia, for the year 1752.

There was a colony of Dunkards on New River in Augusta County, Va., in 1751. Christian Weaver and John Negley, who had been residents of Cogalico (Sic) Lancaster County, Pa., on July 10, 1753. Gwyn vs. Negley, Court Papers 390. Settled among them.

On September 27, 1740, James Calvin, James Trimble, William Trimble and David Gamble were residents of "New Castle and Province of Pennsylvania." On that date they executed their bond to Valentine Henderson of Belfast, Ireland.

The Trimbles moved to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1745, and James Trimble was the grandfather of Allen Trimble, Governor of Ohio, from 1826-31, and of William A. Trimble who was elected to the United States Senate in 1833, and died in 1835, as a member of the Senate. Court Papers 400.

In 1768, Samuel Akerling filed a Chancery Suit in the County Court of Augusta County, Va., in which it is recited that in the year 1751 Akerling sold to Garrett Zinn, for L. 150 in gold, a tract of land on New River in said county, at a place commonly called Dunkard's Bottom. A bond for L. 50 was taken in part payment, which was placed in the hands of Akerling's brother who lived on the Yoghaghania River. The bill also recites that, during the French and Indian War, Akerling's brother was captured and carried off by the Indians and his house destroyed by them, and with it the bond. Garrett Zinn moved to South Carolina and died there intestate. Court Papers 417.

Samuel Akerling was among those who fled from the Ephrata settlement in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1750, and this suit shows that at least one of them settled in present West Virginia, probably in Taylor County. The remainder settled at Dunkard's Bottom, in the County of Montgomery, Virginia. (Also written Eckerlin.)

"The Great Road from Yadkin River in North Carolina, to Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, passed through the City of Lancaster, Pa., on its way to Philadelphia. It started in the south at the Yadkin River in North Carolina, and entered the Valley of Virginia through the water gap of the Roanoke River, a short distance east of the present City of Roanoke, Virginia. Through Virginia, its general course was on the eastern side of the Valley, until the present County of Rockingham was reached, and then the road was about in the center of the Valley. Staunton and Lexington in Virginia were eight or nine miles to the west of this road and Harrisonburg about five miles to the west. A few miles southwest of New Market, Va., the road took the line of the present Valley Turnpike and passed through Winchester, Virginia. It crossed the Potomac River at Williamsferry, now Williamsport, Md., and then deflecting to the northeast, passed through Frederick, Maryland, and the City of Lancaster, Pa., until Philadelphia was reached.

The route of this road is clearly and accurately outlined on the map of Virginia and Maryland made in 1751 by Col. Joshua Fry, Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., and Col. Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. The road was about 430 miles long. A copy of the Fry and Jefferson map is on file in the Library at Congress, Washington, D. C. Col. Fry commanded the first Virginia regiment during the French and Indian War, and George Washington served under him as Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Fry was the only American officer who ever commanded George Washington in the field. He died in the service and Washington succeeded him as colonel of the regiment. The general route of this road was also the Indian road of the Six Nations of Indians in New York in their visits to the Virginia Valley, and in their forays against the Catawba Indians of Western North Carolina. It is described with considerable accuracy by Morgan in his "League of the Iroquois" and is referred to in the Treaty of Lancaster (Pa.) made by Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1744, with the Indians mentioned above, for which see Vol. No. 3, Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, for the period.

"The Pennsylvania Road" is shown on the early survey of patented lands in Augusta County, Virginia, commencing 1745. This route was that of the Philadelphia—Yadkin River Road. See Survey Book No. 1, Augusta County, Virginia, records. The Pennsylvania Ford is an old crossing of Middle River, now called the Meriden.

Andreas Kline, Innkeeper of the Borough and County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, executed his bond to Frederick Seagr, of Lampeter Township, in the same county, yeoman, dated April 6, 1765. Seagr vs. Kline,

Court Papers 411. This shows the removal of Andreas Kline to Augusta County, Virginia, in or prior to 1765.

Melchoir Henneberger was a resident of Lancaster Town on May 31, 1765. Henneberger vs. Kline, Court Papers 411. Members of the Henneberger family reside at this date, 1921, in the City of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia.

Alexander Brownlee was a resident of Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1739, and on that date bought 400 acres of land from John Smith, cooper, on the Great Poplar Bottom of the North River in Augusta County, Virginia. The records further show that in 1776 he was living in the county and state last named. Court Papers 388.

George Hays was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. October 16, 1746, and on that date executed his bond to William Nealsen. Hays died, and his widow, Sarah Hays, married secondly James Armstrong, who removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. Nealsen vs. Armstrong and wife, Augusta County, Virginia, Suit Records. See also Nevitt vs. Armstrong, Administrator.

Thomas Nevitt was a Quaker, living in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1754. Court Papers 388.

Jacob Neglee, of Lancaster County, Pa., bought from Mathias Eyler, part of the Massanutting (Massanutten) Tract, by deed, dated July 23, of Orange County, Virginia, in that part now Augusta, 200 acres of land, 1740. On August 6, 1755 his executors, John Neglee, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, Pa., yeoman, and Jacob Neglee, of the same place, tanner, sold this land to Ludowick Haunsdone, of Lancaster County, Pa., who was a tailor. Jacob Neglee, the elder, had been a shop keeper in Philadelphia. Jacob Strickler was a witness to the deed. Augusta County, Va., Deed Records.

The bond of Philip Charles Carson shows that he lived in the Township Tulpehocketn, Lancaster County Pa., on May 6, 1742, when he executed his bond to Nicholas Doack, of the same place, who assigned it to Nicholas Null, who removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., in 1750, and settled on the Shenandoah River in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia. See Null vs. Carson and Null vs. Craig. Court Papers 418.

On April 11, 1743, Thomas Story and John Rutledge were traders (Inham Blyth, of Lancaster County, Pa. Both Thomas Story and John Rutledge) in Chester County, Pa., and on that date executed their bond to Willledge removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. John Patton was a witness to the bond. Blyth vs. Story etc. Court papers 390.

Patrick Hays of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., sold to William Hays, of Augusta County, Va., 259 acres of land in Beverly Manor in the said County of Augusta on August 15, 1759, D. B. 15, page 253.

Samuel Anderson was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and on November 17, 1747, bought from John Moore 204 acres of land in Augusta County, Va. D. B. 1, p. 440, et seq.

James Patterson came from Chester County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., about 1740, and patented two tracts of land on the Long Glade. Later he returned to Chester County, Pa., and died there. His wife qualified as administratrix and married secondly Andrew Irvine, and she and her husband settled permanently in Augusta County, Va. Irvine vs. Patterson. Augusta County, Va., Court Records.

On December 31, 1741, Thomas Renick and John Holmes were residents of Lancaster County, Pa., and still lived there in 1744. Alexander Crawford was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., January 9, 1740. Prior to

1748, all the parties removed to Augusta County, Va. See Crawford vs. Renick, Augusta Suit Records.

James Laird came to Augusta County, Va., from either Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1754, and in 1760, he bought 400 acres of land from William Downs in Augusta County, at the base of Land's Knob, about eight miles east of present Harrisonburg, Virginia. In 11754, Mary Laird appears as a witness in the suit of Beard vs. Moore, brought in the County Court of Augusta in that year.

The family is still represented in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in Richmond, and in other sections of Virginia, and many of them are in Kentucky and states further west. In the south and west the family have been devoted Presbyterians and many of them have been Presbyterian Ministers.

David Laird, a son of the immigrant from Pennsylvania, was a Captain in the Tenth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, during the Revolution, and his brother, James Laird, saw active service in the militia of Rockingham County, Va., during that war. He recovered a judgment against Michael Garber in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for 1b 50, 10 s. in gold or silver. The judgment was rendered at the April and July Term of said Court in 1788. (Deed Record of August Co., Va.)

In 1787, Michael Garber was a resident of York County, Pa., and subsequently removed to Staunton, prior to 1800. He was the ancestor of the Garbers and Harmns of Staunton and Augusta. (See Gish's Executors vs. Garber, District Court Records No. 1, pp. 347-354.)

In a sketch of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, by Ex-Governor Love," in 1869, the statement is made that Mr. Calhoun's ancestors, when they removed from Pennsylvania, settled in Wythe County, Virginia, and later removed to the Abbeville District, in South Carolina. Present Wythe County, Va., was then a part of Augusta County, Va.,

Survey Book No. 1, of Augusta County, Va., contains the following surveys for members of the Calhoun family:

William Calhoun, 335 acres on Reed Creek, March 25, 1748, p. 34.

"Surveyed for Patrick Calhoun, 159 acres near to where he lives on the waters of Reed Creek, part of James Patton's order of Council." March 5, 1759, p. 47.

Surveyed for James Calhoun, 619 acres in Augusta County, on Reed Creek, and a branch thereof, April 3, 1749, p. 46.

John C. Calhoun was a great grandson of Patrick Calhoun, and 1748 probably marks the year of their removal from Pennsylvania to Virginia. In 1752, John Noble died and his will is recorded at Staunton, Virginia. He names and made his brother-in-law, Patrick, and William Calhoun his executors, and Mary was the name of his wife, thus we have our members of the Calhoun family who settled in Virginia, Reed Creek, on which they lived, in present Wythe County, Virginia, and which is a branch of the New River.

The home of John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, was on Buffalo Creek, a branch of James River, not far from the Natural Bridge, in present County of Rockbridge, then Augusta County. Survey Book, 1, p. 77.

Ephraim Love came from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and settled at the head of Muddy Creek, in the present County of Rockingham, about eight miles northwest of Harrisonburg. During the French and Indian War, he commanded a company of Augusta County militia, and on September 2, 1760, Daniel Calhoun and James Calhoun were members of his company. (p. 24, Courts Martial Record, Augusta County, Va.)

The records of Augusta County, Virginia, show that, during the French and Indian War, some of the settlers who lived on the New River fled from their homes and came to Augusta, among them the Prince family, and it

is highly probable that the Calhouns named in this note were brothers of Patrick Calhoun. The records of Augusta also show that Hugh Calhoun was a witness to a deed made to John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, prior to 1750.

On August 19, 1765, John Buchanan and William Thompson, Executors of James Patton, deceased, of the County of Augusta, in the Colony of Virginia, conveyed to Patrick Calhoun, late of the same place but now of the Province of South Carolina (yeoman), 322 acres of land, the same plantation whereon said Patrick Calhoun formerly lived. Deed Book 12, p. 181.

On October 16, 1765, Patrick Calhoun, of the Province of South Carolina and County of Granville and Settlement of Long Cane (Creek) of the one part, and Hugh Montgomery of the other part, conveyed 610 acres of land situated on Reed Creek and a branch thereof. Deed Book 14, p. 1.

Those conveyances show that Patrick Calhoun, the great grandfather of John C. Calhoun, removed from Augusta County, Virginia, to South Carolina, in the year 1765.

James Patton vs. James Cohoon, Court Papers 393:

In 1750, Col. James Patton brought a slander suit for damages against James Cohoon, whose name also appears in the records as James Calhoun. He was undoubtedly the brother of Patrick Calhoun. The slanderous words were uttered on March 26, 1750, and were in effect that Col. Patton pretended to offer and sell as his own, land on the Roanoke and New Rivers, and by implication this land did not belong to Col. Patton. In Col. Patton's petition, it is expressly stated that he had obtained large grants in the sections mentioned "in order to establish a Barrier against His Majesty's enemies," —the Indians. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Four sons of Christopher Francisco settled in Augusta County, Virginia —John, George, Ludwick and Christopher Francisco, Jr. (Hurdman vs. Francisco, Court Papers 407.) Ludwick Francisco was a Captain of the Augusta County Militia for which fact see the Court-Martial Record of that County.

John Moffet, mason of Augusta County, Va., sold to Matthew Robertson, of the Province of Pennsylvania, 4991 acres of land in Augusta County, in Beverly Manor. Deed dated November 20, 1746. Deed Book 1, p. 17. Alexander Robertson, son of Matthew Robertson, was a Major in the Revolutionary War, from Augusta County, Va. The record in the suit of Moffet vs. Graham shows that John Graham had lived in West Nantmill, Chester County, Pa., and removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750.

John Megret lived in Lancaster County, Pa., and on August 11, 1749, gave his bond to Abraham Foree, of Strasburg Township in that county. (Foree vs. Megret, Augusta County Records.)

John Megret was living on the Shenandoah River near present Elkton, in the present County of Rockingham, Virginia, as shown by a road petition filed at the May Term of the Augusta County Court, 1749. (See Court Papers 1.)

John, William and Andrew Pickens, natives of Ulster, Ireland, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1739. They removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745, and Andrew and William Pickens were members of the First County Court in Augusta, which sat for the first time on December 9, 1745. William Pickens married Jane Scott, daughter of Sam who lived on Cub Run, in the present county of Rockingham, and the writer has no further information concerning him or his descendants. General Andrew Pickens was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster County, Pa., September 19, 1739. He was the son of either John or Andrew Pickens named above, and it is believed of the latter. He was removed to the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina. General Pickens was highly distinguished in the Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, and con-

spicuous for his valor in the Battles of the Cow Pens, Haw River, Augusta, Georgia, and Eutaw Springs. General Henry Lee, in his "Memoirs of the War in the South," (Revolution), states that General Pickens contributed in an equal degree with Sumpter and Marion to the liberation of the South, during the Revolution. After the Revolution, he served in the State Legislature of South Carolina, and in the United States Senate. General Lee describes him as "a great and good military chiftain," and says that he was a sincere Christian. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the founder of one of the most distinguished families in South Carolina and the ancestor of many of the men prominent in the affairs of the South since the Revolution.

The first deed admitted to record in Augusta County, Va., was on December 9, 1745, from Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters. (See Deed Book, page 1. Will Book, page 1.) "Memoirs of the War in the South," by Gen. Henry Lee.—"Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution.

The records of Orange County, Va., of which Augusta was once a part, show that John Anderson, a native of Ulster in the North of Ireland, landed in Philadelphia, and settled first either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pa., most probable in the latter county. He removed to Augusta County, Va., in 1738, and was a member of the first County Court of Augusta, in 1745. Among other children, he had a son, named Robert, who married Ann Thompson, of Virginia, and shortly thereafter removed to the Long Cane Settlement in the Abbeville District of South Carolina. During the Revolution, he served as a Captain, then as a Colonel under General Andrew Pickens. Subsequently, he commanded an expedition against the Cherokee Indians and reduced them to submission. Anderson County, and the City of Anderson, S. C., were named for him, and he was the founder of a highly respectable family in South Carolina and states farther south.

On December 18, 1740, Rev. John Craig baptized for William Calwall (Caldwell) a son named John "at John Calwall's (Caldwell's) at Buck Mountain." This place is just over the Blue Ridge from Augusta County, Va., in the present County of Albemarle, Va. This shows that John Caldwell had moved from Lancaster County, Pa., to Virginia, prior to 1741.

See Rev. John Craig's record of baptisms owned by Augusta Church, Va.

Minutes of December Meeting 1921

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, December 2nd., in the Auditorum of the Society in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The Vice-President, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, officiated in the absence of the President, Hon. C. I. Landis.

The Librarian's report included the following gifts and exchanges:

The Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, October, 1921; The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1921; History of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, From the University of California; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1919; The County Court Not-Book, Montgomery County, Maryland, October 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1921; From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Union League Club Art Exhibit Catalogue, November, 1921, From Charles Lee Meyers, New York, City; Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, From the University of California; Bulletin of the New York Public Library September, 1921; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library October, 1921; Technical Book Review Index, June, 1921, From the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; The Virginia Magazine—Copies of October, 1903; April, 1904; and January, 1906, Presented by Hon C. I. Landis, from Mr. Charles E. Kemper; The Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls, From the New York State Library.

Miss Minnie A. Steele, 306 C Street N. W. Washington, D. C., Miss Annie Hurford, 207 East Orange Street, City were electek to membership.

D. F. Magee, Esq. presented a financial report of the Drumore Celebration.

A letter was read from Dallas, Texas, which presented a request for information regarding the procedure in the organization of the Lancaster County Historical Society with the view to the organization of such a society in Dallis. The Secretary reported that a copy of the by-laws with other addenda had been sent by herself and Mr. Magee had supplemented this by pamphlets and other helpful material.

A letter was read from Mr. Postlethwaite of Keokuk, Kansas, in which he asked for the loan of the half dozen cuts used to illustrate the reports of the Society's Celebration of Postlethwaite Courthouse, as he wished to use them in illustration of a publication just being issued. The Society readily granted this request.

This being the time for the annual nomination of officers thereport of the Nominating Committee, consisting of I. C. Arnold, John H. Landis, and L. B. Herr, was read and resulted in the nomination of the following:

President, H. Frank Eshleman; Vice-Presidents, Hon. C. I. Landis, Professor H. H. Beck; Recording Secretary, Miss Adaline B. Spindler; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John L. Summy; Corresponding Secretary, William F. Worner; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman.

Executive Committee: L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Clark, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, of Lancaster, and M. G. Weaver, New Holland

Mr. I. C. Arnold read the paper for the evening which was copied from the records of Staunton, Virginia, by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, of Staunton and compiled by Hon. C. I. Landis being a continuation of "Historical Notes from the records of Augusta County, Virginia."

The meeting adjourned.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1896

Meets monthly, first Friday of each month except July and August, in Smith Library Building, North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Holds Spring Social & Literary Entertainments and Summer Historical Meetings, for the public and friends of this Society.

Membership fee \$1.00 with annual dues of \$1.00; Life Membership, \$25.00. Payable to Financial Secretary.

Members are entitled to all the regular publications.

Special papers of historical interest to this locality are desired to be read before this Society.

In order to obtain a permanent home, a building fund has been established for that purpose, to which any one, member or friend of this Society, may contribute. Make checks payable to order of the Treasurer.

The public is invited to attend all regular meetings.

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